New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Colt Patent Extension.

The Michigan Anti-Slavery Extension Resolution.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS.

PASSAGE OF THE BOUNTY LAND BILL.

Refunding Duties on Railroad Iron.

ANTI-KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

On Wednesday, Mr. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, intends pressing a motion for the consideration of the Tariff question, when, if he gets the subject before the body, he will drop his bill of last Session and make the fight upon the substitute which I send herewith.

Upon examination of this substitute, you will find it is the project which I foreshadowed a month ago, and that it proposes a general reduction of 20 per cent. of the duties under each of the schedules of the Tariff of '46. In addition to this measure of general reduction, transfers are made of sundry articles named, from one schedule to another, whereby the duties upon these transferred articles are reduced much more than 20 per cent. Wool, for instance, is transferred to the schedule of 10 per cent. under the existing Tariff, and the 8 per cents. under the substitute.

It will also be seen that the Committee, by these transfers, have sought to bring about a compromise between the friends of GEWERRS's proposition and their own. Leaving the discussion of the merits of this new scheme to your Commercial Editor, who is much better qualified than I am to write upon that subject, I will only say that the new bill will be much stronger in the House than the old one; but I still maintain the opinion that no general modification of the tariff can be carried through during the brief remainder of the session. Still, it has the possibility of success, with skillful management.

To-morrow Mr. CLAYTON is pledged to move the Senate again to take up the French Spoliation bill. He will fail, however; and you need not be surprised if that failure is conceded to be the death-blow to the measure.

There are weighty interests pressing against the measure in the Senate; and there will be a powerful struggle for precedence to-morrow among the friends of the Spoliations, the Pacific Railroad, and the Old Soldier's Bounty Land bills. Divided as [illegible]

[illegible]

The President and Secretary of State, I am informed, have taken prompt action in behalf of the [illegible] of PHILIP B. SHEARON & Co., whose ships were recently driven from Bird Island by an armed vessel of Venezuela. It is supposed that the sloop-of-war Princeton has already gone to the scene of this outrage; but lest she has not, orders have been sent out to meet her at Aspinwall, directing her to proceed there at once to do whatever is found necessary and proper. Of course if Venezuela can show any reasonable pretext of title to the Island, the parties in possession by her authority will not be disturbed; but it is not supposed she will be able to do anything of the sort.

An impression prevails in some quarters that the House will reject the Senate's amendment to the Army bill, providing an addition of four new regiments to the military establishment. There will be a struggle on this point, and the Committee of Ways and Means will urge that two regiments only be authorized; and a compromise will finally be made, if I mistake not, upon three regiments—little enough, certainly, in view of our widely extended frontier and the pressing necessity which exists for establishing military posts on the emigrant route across the plains. If there is any valid argument against this increase, it applies equally as well in favor of an entire abolition of the army; but if we are to have an army at all, it surely is important that it should be strong enough to repel aggression, instead of being so miserably weak and inefficient as to invite attack. Any one who will carefully examine the report of the Secretary of War, and the statement of the present location and strength (?) of our frontier posts, can scarcely fail to see that he is bound to vote either an increase of the army or its entire abolition.

The COLT Patent extension case was up in the House again yesterday, when Mr. LETCHER made a speech against it, which in some respects, at least, was not becoming to his public character and position. He freely admits that he believes Mr. COLT to be a gentleman; that he has no idea that he was himself engaged in any efforts to carry his bill by corrupt means, and that there was no evidence before the Committee that any member of Congress had been improperly approached on the subject. Why then is Mr. LETCHER not satisfied with opposing the application for the extension of the COLT Patent upon its merits? Why does he come into the House and attempt to excite prejudice against Mr. COLT by stating that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor when before the Committee for examination?

This sort of personality certainly must react upon the cause which Mr. LETCHER pleads so earnestly. [illegible]

[illegible]

success, they will certainly defeat his bill; if they do not so think, they will pass the bill or reject it—not because the petitioner was sober or otherwise before the Committee, but because of their views of what will best promote the public interests. Surely Congress is not disposed to shirk its responsibility to say either Yea or Nay.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS...Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

Mr. STUART presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, instructing their Senators and Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of the act prohibiting the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the Territories, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay a bill for the latter purpose, and also to procure the immediate repeal of the act of 1850.

Mr. CASS spoke substantially as follows:

When some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, I said I should resign when called upon to act. The Legislature repealed those instructions, consequently I did not resign. The Democratic party has lost the ascendancy in Michigan, and these resolutions are the action of a new party. I am now instructed to vote to deprive American citizens, in the territories, of the power to regulate the relations between master and servant, and for the repeal of the Fugitive act which was passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the Constitution. I shall neither obey these instructions nor resign my seat. If a political party, whenever and by whatever combinations it attains power, can compel its opponents holding Legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency, or resign their positions, it would radically affect the organization of the Senate and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States. The Senate would lose every characteristic of permanence as power was transferred from one party to another. This would operate against the Democratic party, for their opponents do not recognize the right to instruct. The intolerant proscription which is advocated by the new party would exclude from political confidence the first General who fell at the head of an organized American army at Quebec, because born across the Atlantic, and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence because a Catholic. The adoption of either measure recommended by the Legislature of Michigan would be the signal for the breaking up of this Government and the dissolution of this Confederacy. There are many honest men who scout all idea of danger, and are prepared to sacrifice the structure of Freedom to an overpowering impulse. I shall remain in the position I now occupy until the end of my term, unless the Democracy of Michigan shall require me to act against my convictions of duty. What I fear above all things is, that the people may be struck with a judicial blindness with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add to the melancholy list of people who have not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

Mr. STUART said: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When the proper time comes, I shall be prepared to act. Until then I think it unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks upon the subject.

After sundry memorials and resolutions had been presented, Mr. BRODHEAD's Bounty Land Bill was taken up.

[illegible]

Mr. SEBASTIAN introduced a bill to change the boundaries of the Champagnole Land District, Arkansas. Read three times and passed.

Mr. SEBASTIAN also presented the memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas for grants of lands, aid for the construction of a Railroad from the Western border of Arkansas to Fulton. Also, for the construction of a Railroad from the Missouri line to Helena, on the Mississippi River. Also, resolutions in favor of the continuance of the Naval Depôt at Memphis. All appropriately referred.

Mr. TOUCEY submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of the Repealing Act, passed June 29, 1846, amending the act for the Registration of Seamen on board public and private armed vessels of the United States, and passed March 3, 1813. Resolution agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON called up the French Spoliation Bill, and tried to press to a vote.

Mr. WELLS asked an opportunity to speak upon it, and it was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill for the establishment of a semi-monthly line of steamers from San Francisco to Puget's Sound.

Mr. TOUCEY reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, establishing a United States Circuit Court within and for the State of California. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 126 against 42, setting apart the 8th inst for the consideration of bills of a public character, reported and to be reported, from the Committee on the Judiciary, and Tuesday the 13th inst., for the consideration of public bills from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House, by a vote of 109 against 55, passed the Senate bill refunding the duties on railroad iron imported by the West Feliciana Railroad and Georgia Railroad Companies, but which was not laid down according to the provisions of the law allowing the importation of railroad iron duty free, under certain circumstances, owing to the financial embarrassments of the country. Similar relief has been extended to other Companies.

Mr. HOUSTON asked leave to offer a resolution that for the remainder of the present session all debate in the Committee of the Whole State of the Union shall be confined strictly to the question under consideration, unless evening sessions shall be held for general debate.

The House refused the suspension of the rules by a vote of 103 against 73. Not two-thirds.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, the House took up and passed the Senate bill, changing the appropriations for the erection of a building in Milwaukee for Custom House, Post-Office and Courts.

Two other bills were passed as special favors, on motion severally of Messrs. ETHERIDGE and SHAW.

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. WITTE asked leave to introduce the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Discussions have been indulged in this House, in Committee of the Whole, which, with other circumstances, lead to the conviction that there exists in this country an extensive secret oath-bound political association, which seems intended to interfere with the purity of elections and the country—such an association as excited the fears and [illegible] the solemn warning of WASHINGTON, in his farewell address, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the existence of secret-oath bound political associations, having in view an interference with the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the direction of the course of national or municipal legislation, is inconsistent with and dangerous to the institutions of Republicanism, and directly [illegible]

Resolved, That every attempt to proscribe any class of citizens on account of their religion or religious opinions, or to favor or injure any religious denomination by national legislation, is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while a careful and wise administration of the Naturalization laws is a solemn duty, yet every interference with the guaranteed rights of naturalized citizens is inconsistent with the plighted faith of the nation, and must diminish its growth and prosperity.

Objection was made.

Mr. WITTE—I move the suspension of the rules, and wish the vote to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill.—I want a call of the House for a full vote. We ought to show hands. I am prepared.

The House refused the call.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va.—No gentleman can propose a test for me. The resolutions propose no action, and I shall vote against the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn.—So shall I, Judge BAYLY and I am no Know-Nothing.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—I am satisfied no good, but harm will be done to-day, and I therefore move that the House adjourn.

Not carried. Much confusion, and voices "Question!" "Face the music!"

The question was taken on suspending the rule. Decided negatively—104 against 79—not two-thirds.

YEAS—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ill., Willis Allen of Ill., [illegible]

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, [illegible]

Mr. LETCHER, Chairman from the Select Committee to examine whether improper influences have been used to influence the passage or defeat of bills, including that for the extension of Colt's patent before the House, rose to a privileged question, reminding gentlemen that WILLIAM B. CHASE had refused to appear and answer certain interrogatories proposed to him, and that unless the House has the power to summon him, it is but waste of time for the Committee to continue its operations. He had been instructed to report two resolutions, namely: First, That the Speaker be directed to revoke the privilege under which said CHASE occupies a reporter's desk, and that he be expelled from the floor. He apprehended there would be no difference of opinion regarding the resolution. This individual, acting as Agent for claimants, occupies a Reporter's Desk, contrary to a rule of the House, and is interested in the passage of COLT's bill, according to his own admission. The second resolution is that the Speaker do issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody wherever found, the body of WILLIAM B. CHASE, and to hold the same in custody until the further order and direction of the House.

Mr. LETCHER cited Congressional precedents for this course of action, and referred to decisions of the Supreme Court to justify it. The House has on various occasions exercised this power; arrested individuals for contempt, kept them in custody, and after trial has pronounced judgment on them, and executed the judgment. He wished the House to decide one way or the other, so that the Committee may either be discharged or resume their duties.

Mr. BAYLY, of Va., asked the Speaker whether at this stage of the proceedings he could move to take up the joint resolution, conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General on General SCOTT.

The Speaker replied in the negative, as a privileged question was pending.

Mr. BAYLY, in reply to Mr. LETCHER, asked: Suppose you have the power to try Mr. CHASE, where is your warrant to punish him? Where is your jail? [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. EDGERTON replied: In the remarks he made he had no intention of casting reflection on the integrity of the members of the Select Committee. He did characterize it as inquisitorial, and he thought all such Committees were obnoxious to the charge. He was opposed to their organization except where the character of a member is directly assailed on a specific charge, and not on mere idle rumor.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER must say, when members rise in their place and make imputations calculated to lead to the conclusion that gentlemen are corrupt, regarding the passage of bills, those who are sensitive as to their honor ought not to wait for specific charges against members by name. The impressions of the gentleman from Ohio were erroneous.

Mr. OLDS said the Committee was not appointed to investigate the character of gentlemen on the floor, but to inquire into outside transactions. He regarded such Committee as inquisitorial. So far as the character of Mr. CHASE is concerned, the game was not worth the ammunition. If he has offended against the rule, let him be dismissed, and in this the House would be justified.

Mr. LETCHER referred his colleague to the case of NUGENT, whom the Senate apprehended and imprisoned on a charge of contempt, for refusing to tell where he got an important document published in the New-York *Herald*.

Mr. BAYLY replied, the Senate had to dismiss him. The action of that body was wrong. He referred his colleague to the case of ROBERTSON, the editor of the Truth, who was arrested on the charge of attempting the life of Mr. CLAY, and sent to jail, but afterwards discharged. The Senate seeing its error passed a resolution giving him damages for false imprisonment.

After further proceedings the House passed a resolution to expel Mr. CHASE from the Hall as a reporter, and laid on the table that directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him into custody.

Motion was made to reconsider the vote on the last.

Mr. PRESTON said he was in favor of excluding CHASE from his seat as a reporter. As to the second resolution, he submitted to his friend, Mr. LETCHER, whether it was possible for the House to bring itself into anything but contempt by passing it. CHASE could not be held by a writ of *habeas corpus*. The resolution was not worth a straw.

The House took question on reconsidering the vote by which the last resolution passed, but no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

Churchill J. Chambreling and J. Montgomery Guiteau, of New-York, and Hon. Stephen Hampstead, of Iowa, were admitted Attorneys and Counsellors of the Court. No. 59—James Rhodes, appellant, *vs.* Wm. B. Tanner, *et als.* Argument concluded for appellant by Phillips. No. 61—Ship *Panther*, James A. Potter, claimant, *vs.* The United States. On motion of Attorney-General Cushing the cause was dismissed with costs, the appellant having failed to appear. No. 62—Daniel South, *et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Maryland*, use of Jonathan W. Pottle. Cause argued by Nelson for plaintiffs, and Dobbin and Reverdy Johnson for the defendants. No. 63—Luke Tiernans, administrator, appellant, *vs.* Benj. Eve. *et al.* Argument commenced by Preston for appellant, continued by Blair for appellees.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

Nothing has yet been done or proposed by Col. KINNEY to call for a Government proclamation against his enterprise, and none has been issued. There is no truth in the statement of the *Star* to the contrary.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The O. U. A.s and Senator Seward.

MR. BLATCHFORD'S SPEECH.

Interesting Correspondence.

Continuation of the Debate on the Senatorial Resolution.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855.

The Senate is the only place in the Legislature just now, where they profess to be progressing with the general business of the session, and there it amounts to little more than profession. The show in the Senate to-day was mainly on the motion to recommit the bill to authorize the Panama Railroad to increase its capital stock. After a protracted discussion the motion to recommit was carried, and so it is back where it started from.

SAM had a tilt on Senator WHITNEY's resolution inquiring by what authority THOMAS DUNLAP acted as a Commissioner of Emigration, but it did not amount to much, and the resolve was tabled.

There was also some debate bearing on the Slavery question, the subject being the resolution directing the Governor to employ counsel to assist the Attorney General in the suit brought by the State of Virginia to test the right of the State of New-York to set at liberty slaves brought voluntarily within her borders. After a protracted discussion the speeches were laid on the table for future consideration. Of course, so good a hobby for the carriage of speeches of all kinds—Slavery, Native, Religious, and Temperance, cannot pass until it is thoroughly freighted.

The speaking fever on the Senatorial question is contagious. It will break out in the Senate on Monday, Senator WHITNEY, probably, leading off, nominally on the bill to regulate the tenure of church property, but in reality, in vindication of the proclivities of SAM. The discussions will, doubtless, last until Tuesday noon, when the election of United States Senator is the Special Order, and cutting off further talking.

In the House, there was a continuation of the discussion brought on by Mr. PETTY. The interest appeared to be unabated, though four days had already been devoted thereto. The opponents of Mr. SEWARD evidently reckoned without their host when they forced on this debate, and are going on with it sadly out of spirits. It is evidently not the [illegible] to which they supposed themselves invited, and they do not relish the provender they have been set down to.

[illegible]

HANCOCK CHAPTER, No. 14, O. U. A.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1855.

[illegible]

In answer to these instructions, and in rebuke of this attempt to dictate his course, Mr. LEIGH read the following letter which he had transmitted to his instructive brethren:

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1855.

BROTHER AMERICANS: Your favor of the 15th ultimo, by the hands of my esteemed friend, Brother VAN ARSDALE, has been received, and its contents carefully noted.

You will remember that I have been only once in your chapter, and that was on the night of *joining the Order*. I am, therefore, not entirely acquainted with your designs. I supposed your main object was to carry out the great American principle of JEFFERSON, that all men were created with certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I consider Mr. SEWARD the embodiment of this great American idea. The slaveholders at the South consider him so, and on this account alone they desire his political annihilation. I cannot consent to this—much less to be urged to assist and take part in the horrid sacrifice.

When your Order, by a formal vote sent by the hands of a special messenger, requires a brother to do such a deed, all I have to say is, I was mistaken in your designs, and wish to withdraw my name as a member of the Order. In doing so, I hope the personal friendship and good feeling that exists between us may continue, for I see no reason why political opponents may not be personal friends.

I remain, yours very respectfully,
C. C. LEIGH.

Don't you think the gentlemen of the O. U. A. have the off-side of this hitch with Mr. LEIGH?

Colonel MAY, from Allegany County, had the following expressions of opinion from some of the brethren in his vicinity:

ALMOND, Feb. 1, 1855.

HON. L. S. M.—*Dear Sir:* At the last meeting of our Order there was passed a unanimous vote requesting you to vote and use your influence against the reelection of W. H. SEWARD for United States Senator. Our Council now controls the vote of the town. We, the undersigned were appointed a committee to inform you of the action of our Council. Fraternally,

J. S.
W. B. G.,
J. W. E.

How delicately it is hinted "that our Council controls the town." Doubtless, "our Council" expected thereby to control the member from Allegany, but they made a slight mistake.

Mr. RICKERSON, of Genesee, had the strongest manifestation (though it was not exactly official); it was intended to speak for "our Council" at Catskill, in case the Council did not speak for itself.

CATSKILL, Jan., 1855.

Mr. M. L. RICKERSON—*Dear Sir and Brother:* I regret to hear that you have made application for a withdrawal card from your C——; I am pleased to hear however, that your application was not granted.

I learn, moreover, that you are pledged, and was previous to election, or your nomination, to vote for WM. H. SEWARD.

Now I hope I am misinformed, and that you will be true to the *sacred obligation you have taken* and promises you made to me, but if you are not you will not be permitted to withdraw from your C——, but you will be expelled and notice will be sent to every C—— in this *State* (some thousand in number) of your expulsion and reasons why, namely, for being a traitor and a perjurer, and not to be trusted in any business transaction; and more than this, our members swear they will burn you in *effigy* in every village in the county if you do not prove true. Now these are not mere threats to be forgotten, but will be carried out to the very letter; now I sincerely hope you will prove yourself a man in this emergency and not be ruled by a party demagogue who has always been your most bitter enemy, and now makes the brags that he makes you do anything he wishes, in spite of all your obligations and promises. Now you must be well aware that if you vote for SEWARD it will be your political death knell. Besides the promises they have made you will not be kept after *Seward* is elected. You can go where you choose for all they care.

It is currently reported all over the country now that you have been bought with money and promises to vote for SEWARD; every man I meet almost from the country is asking about you, and it seems they cannot believe you will debase yourself so much as to violate your oath—and they all say you will do that if you vote for SEWARD—and you are as well aware of that as I am. [illegible]

[illegible] to your vote. I also enclose resolutions sent to me to forward to you from Livingston, they not knowing your address at Albany. Yours fraternally,

J. H. VAN GORDEN, P.
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I need make no comments on the letters and resolves. They will, I trust, awaken the people to a sense of the dangerous and disgraceful character of the proceedings carried on in the name of Americanism, and bring down upon those who have sought to pervert and abuse a great sentiment, the censure and obloquy they so richly merit.

J. B. S.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

There was no lack of speakers in the House this morning, no scarcity of audience in the lobbies, and no manifestation of flagging interest in the subject under discussion. The theme and the speakers were alike interesting—alike worthy of the great State in whose Capitol we stood to-day.

At the opening Mr. BROOKS rose to a question of privilege, and reviewed the course of Mr. LEIGH in exposing the proceedings of the O. U. A., of which he was a member, and to the principles of which he had proved recreant.

Mr. ODELL, Hard-Shell Know-Nothing, of Livingston, was the first to proceed with the debate on Mr PETTY's resolution. His [illegible] opposition to Mr. SEWARD was found in his belief that the Senator did not cherish and represent the great national views entertained by the Hard-Shell Democratic party—that he was a sectional man in his feelings, his principles and his prejudices.

Mr. WM. E. AITKEN, unalloyed Hard-Shell, from New-York, followed much in the strain of the gentleman from Livingston, only a little more so. His opposition went further. Mr. SEWARD was the acknowledged head and front of the Whig party, and the Whig party he utterly detested. It had never originated or developed a national measure—it had never given utterance to a national principle. It never possessed power without robbing the State—it could never obtain power except by deception, and through the dissensions which had sundered the National Party and broken the Democratic element into opposing factions. He hoped for a speedy reunion of those elements, a consummation of the affections of the Democracy—a re-riveting of the chains that had bound them together in "days lang syne." When the people would return to the faith, he thought that there would be at least 100,000 majority against the return of Mr. SEWARD. I judged that the gentleman would be highly satisfied if he could defeat the election of a Senator this year, and devolve upon a coming Legislature the choice of a successor to Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. BLATCHFORD, of your City, also spoke this morning. I send you a report of his speech for publication, entire. I deem it due to the great commercial metropolis, that the sound convictions uttered upon the floor of the Assembly Chamber, by one so considerate and so conservative as the representative from the Thirteenth Ward, should be placed at length before the public. Neither the matter, the method, nor the manner, need a word of commendation from me. They are eminently in keeping with the interests of the large and influential [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that he has judged unwisely for his people, unwisely for his country, unwisely for himself.

I have omitted thus far to notice the speech of Mr. MAGUIRE, of New-York, and I may do so but briefly now. [illegible]

As I write, the Speaker has the floor. He is replying to the unwarrantable assaults of Mr. PETTY, and reviewing the character and tendencies of the order of Know-Nothings. I must leave to another day an ex[illegible]

You will naturally ask what is to be the end of this protracted discussion. Can you have a doubt that Mr. SEWARD's character—his motives—his principles—his [illegible] have stood through all this week, and stood unflinchingly the assaults of the banded brotherhood—the unholy alliance that has been organized for his destruction? Trust to the intelligence of the representatives—trust in the high claims of the candidate—believe alike in both, for to-morrow's vote will justify that belief and sanction the trust.

In the Senate, Hon. W. H. GOODWIN, of the Twenty-ninth District, being present, was, on motion of Mr. DANFORTH—in the absence of his certificate—admitted a member of the Senate and took the oath of office. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration in relation to the arrival of foreign paupers at the port of New-York. Mr. SHERRILL introduced a bill to prohibit bonds and mortgages being received at the Bank Department as a basis of banking. Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to prohibit Railroad Companies from paying dividends except upon net earnings. [illegible]

J. B. S.

Mr. Blatchford on Senator Seward.

IN THE ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 5.

Mr. BLATCHFORD said: In rising, Mr. Speaker, to express my sentiments on the resolution under consideration, it is my purpose to consume only a few minutes of your time. When this resolution was first read by the gentleman from New-York in his place, (Mr. PETTY,) it met my hearty approval. I thought it might pass this House without debate, and receive the unanimous vote of his friends, as well as the enemies of Mr. SEWARD. But such has not been its fate. It has given rise to a protracted discussion, and one not free, at all times, from asperity. Gentlemen have thought fit, in no measured terms, to assail the character and impugn the motives of Mr. SEWARD. His purest actions have been misrepresented, and his noblest sentiments grossly perverted.

Mr. Speaker, if a stranger to Mr. SEWARD and to his history, and to the institutions of this country, had been a listener to portions of the debate here for the last few days, he would have left this Chamber with the conviction that a modern CATALINE was among us, seeking [illegible] and power, in order to subvert the liberties of this country. [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Astronomical Observatory.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

In resuming my description of the Astronomical Observatory, let me remind the reader that we are now in the room containing the Meridian Transit instrument—the uses of which I partially described in my last, and now take up again where I then left it.

The position of a heavenly body is given, by its right ascension and declination, precisely as is that of a place on the earth by its longitude and latitude, the terms having respectively the same meaning. The former is commonly expressed in hours, minutes and seconds, instead of degrees, &c., and it is always equal to the sidereal time of the body's passing the meridian. The Right Ascension therefore, of an unknown body, is deduced from the observed time of its transit, by simply applying the corrections necessary on account of errors of the instrument and clock,—the latter obtained as described above. We thus get, it will be noticed, the place of our unknown object only *relatively* to other stars; the determination of absolute Right Ascension is a different problem, solved by help of another instrument, an extended series of observations, and elaborate mathematical investigation.

I have several times alluded to the clock used by the observer. This is a necessary accompaniment of the transit instrument, as the reader has, doubtless, already noticed,—the telescope serving to point out the meridian, while the clock tells when the star is there. Remembering that the time of an observed transit is recorded to the smallest fraction of a second, it becomes obvious that the astronomer's requirements of the clock-maker's skill are no less stringent than those he requires at the hands of the man who makes his telescope. It is only one more of the great difficulties of human art, to make a clock which shall keep unvaried its *rate* of going. The error may be of any amount whatever, though it is convenient to keep it small; but *uniformity of rate* is the great desideratum and difficult—almost beyond ordinary conception—is the task of attaining this. The Yankee clock-maker would stand aghast if required to produce a time-piece which, from now until January next, though Summer's heat and Winter's cold, should gain or lose unvaryingly the same amount every day; and Sam Slick would continue his wonder during the comparison of his apparatus with the clocks shown him at the National Observatory.

The "works" are made of the finest brass and steel, beautifully wrought and highly polished; the wheels revolve between jewels, and even the shape of their teeth is the result of the most careful and elaborate mathematical investigation. The pendulum rod, being of steel, is, of course, continually changing in length by the expansions and contractions attendant upon changing temperature. But the uniformity of this length is one of the first requisites of a clock, and this is generally attained in two different ways, specimens of each of which are to be found in the Observatory. The simplest method of "compensation," as it is called, is to make the weight or "bob" of the pendulum of a glass or steel cylindrical vessel, containing quicksilver. The quantity of quicksilver is such that, by its upward expansion in the vessel by an increase of heat, the centre of gravity of the "bob" is raised upwards exactly as much as the expansion of the rod carries it downwards, the actual length being therefore always the same. The other plan is to attach to the *steel* pendulum-rod, at its lower extremity, a cross bar, from which rise upward several brass rods parallel to each other. At the proper height these are connected by another cross bar from which descends steel rods again, to which the ordinary pendulum bob is attached. It will be seen, then, that while the steel expands *downwards*, the brass is compelled to lengthen *upwards*; the relative length of the rods is regulated by their relative expansibility, and the centre of gravity remains at a constant distance from the point of suspension. The former construction is called the "mercurial," the latter the "gridiron" pendulum.

In the the west wing, where we still find ourselves, are two clocks, both with the "mercurial" pendulum. The one clock is old, having been in use before the present observatory was founded; the other is a new American clock, and connected with it is an apparatus for recording observations by electric telegraph—the greatest improvement in the art of observing that modern times have witnessed. This apparatus in its original form was contrived in Boston, according to the plans devised by Dr. JOHN LOCKE, of Cincinnati. It has since undergone various modifications and improvements, chiefly at the hands of Professor KEITH, of the Observatory. It consists of a clock—in itself an excellent time-piece, beautifully mounted in a case of Italian marble—and an ordinary "Morse register," such as every one has seen in the old telegraph offices, and made precisely after the plan given by MORSE, except that instead of one marking point, or pen, there are here *five* pens placed closely side by, but each independent of the others, and each having its own magnet and circuit. Entering the lower part of the clock-case is seen a fine wire which connects with a small metallic column placed immediately under, and almost touching, the pendulum. Upon the top of the column is a small globule of quicksilver delicately adjusted, so that the lowest point of the pendulum shall touch the globule as it swings past in every vibration. Another wire is seen at the top of the clock, and this is connected with the pendulum itself. These two wires meet—after one has passed through the magnetic coil—at the galvanic battery, where one is connected with the positive pole, and the other with the negative. There being now no interruption of the circuit, except at the globule beneath the pendulum, it is manifest that at every vibration the pendulum touching and passing through the quicksilver makes a complete metallic connection, whereupon the circuit is closed, and a signal given at the register upon the fillet of paper, precisely as though by the hand of the telegraph operator. The signal is repeated at every vibration, and, the fillet being caused to pass through the register as uniformly as possible, a series dots is made upon it at regular intervals, the space between any two consecutive dots representing a second of time. The length of this space is different in different registers, generally varying, however, between half and three-quarters of an inch—thus becoming far more appreciable than the interval, mentally measured, between the audible beats of the pendulum.

The instant of occurrence of any given phenomenon must, of course, be recorded in the same manner as the progress of the seconds. And this is accomplished by the four additional pens, each belonging to a separate observer, and worked by a separate key; this key is of precisely the same kind with that used by the ordinary Morse Telegraph operator—and the tap upon the key by the observer causes his pen to record a dot upon the fillet precisely as though he were sending an ordinary message by telegraph. To obtain now an observation of the exact clock time of a star's transit over the meridian, the observer, looking into the telescope, and seeing the star approach the line representing the meridian, prepares himself for prompt action, and the instant the star crosses the line, taps with his key. A dot is thus recorded up on the moving fillet by the side of the series of seconds marked by the clock; and it is now easy to read upon the fillet not only the exact hour, minute and second, but the tenth and even the hundredth part of a second. Shall it be said that this is a [illegible]—that the hundredth of a second is a thing we cannot imagine? Perhaps it is so where punctuality "to a minute" is a virtue more than sufficient for ordinary use, and the second is never thought of—never counted; but the practised astronomer, trained to count and mentally subdivide the seconds, knows by experience that with this new apparatus he can appreciate less than the tenth of a second, and he therefore aims at the hundredth.

To-morrow, as incidental to this subject, I will attempt a homespun description of the mode of operation of the Magnetic Telegraph. s.

FROM SANTA FE.

Patriotic Movements in the Legislature—The Indians—The Valley.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 25th inst. Telegraphic dispatches are received here by several persons. I give you a summary of the news as I obtain it from the Telegraph Office.

The Legislature is in session, and is acting in some respects most ridiculously. The patriotic members, (as they call themselves) meaning thereby the Mexican members, have refused to pay the freight on a number of books, presented by Congress to the Territory, because they were printed in the English language. This is the very reason why they should have been welcomed.

A number of enterprising Americans have been engaged since the organization of the Territory in carrying sheep of the best breed here, with the view of raising their young for sale in New-Mexico and California, and of still farther improving the breeds and the quality of the wool. They would have eminent success but for the capricious and repeated inroads of the Indians. From their depredations they have and can have no security, because of the inadequacy of the military forces stationed in the country. Messrs. BECK & GIDDINGS, an enterprising firm engaged in the business, have recently sustained serious losses in this way, from the inroads of the Mescalleros band of Indians.

The Indians generally have been more than usually troublesome lately. Those same Mescalleros band run off over four hundred head of cattle, the property of Messrs. MAJOR & RUSSELL, who are Wintering with their stock on Red River. Information was given to the troops, and a party of dragoons chased the Indians upwards of two hundred miles, and succeeded in recovering about one-fourth of the stolen cattle. Other parties were in pursuit in various directions. What success they will have is conjectural.

General GARLAND returned from the Messilla Valley on the 18th, and has published an order taking military possession of it. The Jaccarilla Opaches are hovering around the northern line of settlements, watching opportunities for plunder. Captain EWELL will start out with a scouting party about the 1st of March. In the meantime, how are the settlements to be protected? That is of no consequence to the Captain. It cannot be expected that he should discomfort himself and forego the pleasures of his journey in order to save a few lives. The Utahs are harmless only because they are unprepared for mischief. They are sorely afflicted, besides, with the small-pox. The chief who took Mr. WHITE and party some time since, and whose name is CHICO VELASUES, has died with the disease.

A post, it is announced, is to be established on the Pecos River, to protect the southern settlements. Better late than never, certainly. No local news. Have had a few cold days, but not enough to afford an opportunity to secure a supply of ice for the ensuing Summer. Yours, D.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Legislature, Politics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855.

The Legislature of this State has accomplished literally nothing so far. They have to recharter the Bank or refuse to do it; to provide means to carry on the Railroad; to act upon the interest law; and to revise the whole body of the Statutes. So far, their whole time has been occupied in electing officers of the Bank and balloting for a Senator. Within the last few days some six of the Whigs have voted for ATCHISON. This is believed by the Democrats here to be a *ruse* to impress the friends of BENTON with the idea that unless they vote for DONIPHAN, the Whig candidate, ATCHISON will be elected. If they are on the contrary voting for him as their preference he may be elected. I think it, however, much more likely that DONIPHAN will be elected by BENTON votes. The old man has unquestionably advised his followers to give DONIPHAN the preference.

The Whigs and BENTON men have divided the Bank offices between them. I think the Bank will be rechartered with modifications of its charter. The Interest law will be so amended as to allow ten per cent. to be given for money by contract, leaving at six in the absence of contract, and so judgments, &c. Additional aid will be given the Railroads, but in what way is yet doubtful. A special commission will be instituted to revise the Statute Laws, and the revision will be reported to a called session to be assembled next Autumn. The Constitution imperatively requires this revision every ten years. Yours, L.

MICHIGAN.

The Maine Law Passed and Signed—Its Provisions—Frauds in the Allowance of Accounts—Plan for Making Another State on Lake Superior—A Mormon with Three Wives in the Legislature—An Indian Member—Great Frauds in the Overissue of Bank Notes.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

LANSING, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

The Governor signed the Prohibitory Liquor law this day, and it takes effect in ninety days after its approval. There are some provisions about it that render it doubtful whether it is constitutional or not. One of these allows a man to make an affidavit that he suspects and believes that an individual has liquor about his premises with intent to sell—and thereupon a Justice may issue a warrant to seize and destroy the liquor, upon proof of the complaint. Another provision allows druggists to sell liquors. The bill went through the Senate yesterday with only five votes against it—(three Democrats, two Fusion.) In the House most of the Democrats voted against it.

The general railroad bill is not yet passed, but perhaps will be to-day. The clause allowing old railroads, (Southern and Central,) to consolidate with new roads built under this law, was stricken out in the House, but a great effort is making by the lobbies of those companies to get it restored, and they will probably succeed. Quite a consternation has been excited by the appearance of several fraudulent allowances of accounts by the late Democratic Board of State Officers, after they had made themselves a grant before they went out of office. One item was an allowance of $35,000 for two drafts drawn on the Phenix Bank of New-York, in 1839, and claimed as having never been paid by the State. It is very doubtful whether the Bank ever sent this claim before the Board for allowance, and there is positive proof of their payment, which evidently shows some bad faith on the part of the Board of Auditors. Some other accounts of a very mysterious nature have been allowed and paid; some of them of nearly 20 years standing. A Committee of Investigation is now in session. There is also an investigation into the alleged over-issue of Government Stock Bank Notes, but no report has yet been made. It is fortunate for the tax-payers that a change of Administration occurs occasionally, so that these things can be looked up.

There are petitions here to get a resolution through, asking Congress to create a new State out of the Lake Superior country, but no action has yet been taken. The members of the present Legislature are principally farmers, though there are a few lawyers and mechanics. They have one King, as he is called—"Strang" King, or Prophet of the Beaver Islands, in the north part of the State. He is the head of the Mormons there, and has, it is said, only three wives. He is an eccentric man, of a good deal of ability, and a good speaker. We have one half-breed in the House, a Mr. ASHMUN, who looks very much like the old men of the forest. Governor PARSONS, the last Governor of the State, is a member of the Legislature. It is not, we think, a common thing for a Governor to descend to be elected to the Legislature. We note among the lobby members here from your State, Mr. J. SEYMOUR, of Utica—a brother, we think, of your Governor SEYMOUR. He is the agent of the contractors of the St. Mary's Ship Canal Company here, to surrender the work up to the State and receive the deed from the Governor for 750,000 acres, granted by the United States for that purpose.

It was thought, when they took the contract, that it was a splendid speculation, but the high price of labor, &c., has shown that no great amount will be made out of it. The contractors say it cost them a quarter of a million more than the estimates. ERASTUS CORNING, Governor FAIRBANK, of Vermont, and J. M. FORBES, of Boston, are some of the principal stockholders in that job. We have had JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, N. Y., here part of the Winter, lobbying to get through the act of consolidation of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company with the Northern Indiana Railroad. There is considerable opposition offered to it on the part of the State through which it runs, owing to the bad management of the road by its officers—the delay of months in getting on the produce of the country, as well as the procrastination on payment of claims of persons against the Company. Still I think it will pass.

It is in contemplation to create by law a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three, to regulate tolls and take the general charge of this great national work. By an act of Congress, sufficient tolls must be obtained to keep the same in repair. The report of the Select Committee on the fraudulent over-issue of bills of the Government Stock Bank at Ann Arbor, was made in the House to-day. It shows enormous frauds on the part of that bank, as well as some of the State officers in the reissue of its notes. It appears by the report that the State Treasurer and Deputy were in the habit of countersigning the bills at their residence, at the State Office in New-York, Pontiac and elsewhere. It also appears that from $200,000 to $400,000 of (pretended) worn-out and mutilated bills have been surrendered to the State Treasurer, and new ones given in their place, duly countersigned. That the engravers were in the habit of giving the bills to BELKNAP whenever he called for them, and there is but little doubt that bills which were called mutilated and never countersigned, were exchanged for countersigned notes, and that a very large over-issue has thus been made. $10,800 was issued in bills for the premium on the State Stocks. A large amount was issued for those lost on the *Atlantic* steamer on Lake Erie. This is a new way for Stock Banks, by the connivance of State Officers, to defraud the public.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

THE POLICY OF SOUP-HOUSES.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

BOTH SIDES OF A HARD QUESTION.

I am not ambitious, Mr. Editor, of a "first appearance," but give me room—"a little room for charity," and it shall be carefully circumscribed—to say a few words, by way of introduction to the article which I enclose, written by an experienced visiter among the poor of the Eighteenth Ward.

This gentleman is a clergyman—a self-denying, self-devoted laborer—who is spending nearly all his time daily among the poor, and he is entitled to be heard. He is one of six, of equal fidelity, who are at work in the Eighteenth Ward, but finds his hands palsied and his courage abated under the cautions and warnings which good men in private life, and good men through the press, are giving out against these works of charity and mercy.

The kindness and charity—the beneficent temper of the men and women of New-York, are easily aroused, and as easily repressed; but it will be a new era when the instincts of benevolence need to be driven back into the heart in silence and inaction, and our feet and hands gyved and manacled from the danger of overkindness towards the Poor.

HENRY E. ELLIOTT.

The Present Distress.

I have been for some time an anxious observer of the workings of the public mind on the question of Poor-Relief in this City. I have listened to the teachings which have issued from the press, embodying the experience and the practical wisdom both of editors and contributors.

To my mind, however, these teachings have one grievous fault. They are one-sided and one-eyed. Suspecting, or seeing a single evil, they condemn alike the evil and the good, and their cautions and doubts will, if I mistake not, bring results which will tell alike against all the claims of charity, and finally return to plague their authors.

With rare exceptions donors need no public caution against misapplication or profusion; the *universal* danger lies in the other direction, and in an emergency like the present, words of distrust should be used with caution, and the freest liberty given to the impulsive generosity that springs into action under the high stimulus of a wide-spread cry of genuine, real suffering, from poverty.

I have had the experience of years among the poor, and during the present Winter, daily, and almost constantly, I have been among the hovels and cellars, amid the nightly throng of stagnant poverty which bounds the Eastern margin of this great City, and I would give public utterance to the sad truth, that your City is heaving and swelling with the suppressed agony of famishing poverty, and that all your soup-houses, and all your humane efforts, must be maintained, and Christian men must not fail or falter in the great duty which presses with unusual force upon their consciences.

Whatever be the evils attendant on such a crisis as the present, systematic pauperism is not one to be dreaded in this land, in this City, with the high-pressure atmosphere of industry for the very breath of their life. But it is to be feared lest overcaution and incredulity leave men to perish in the midst of open hands and christian hearts. There is a danger of forgetting, in the horror of mendicancy and imposture, the righteous claims of honest suffering. There is a risk of good men lending their influence on the side of inhumanity and selfishness, and criminal indifference—ever ready to seize on an excuse to button the pocket, and close the door in the face of the applicant. Against this real danger, let the liberal, enlightened Christian public be guarded. Let all due discrimination be exercised, all extravagance avoided—but let not the cry of want be stifled; let her have an ear in which to utter her complaint, an eye to look upon her hopelessness, a hand to raise her in her abjectness.

When distress exists as now in this City, even beggary finds its occupation gone. There are too many at the trade—it flourishes no longer. Even professional mendicancy finds itself at fault. And now too the crisis has come. If during this brief month, at least, whose close it is hoped will bring dead labor to life again, charity too dies, what will the end be? Three deaths by destitution, by famine, attested by Coroner's verdict, would tell on all more potently than volumes of letters and sermons. If the experience of those who have explored the worst localities around go for anything, there are hundreds of families in many of the Wards, in some over a thousand, between whom and houseless want stands naught but the charity of those who have freely received at the hand of the great Provider; that they might freely give.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with its three hundred and sixty unpaid visitors, is doubtless a valuable institution now and in ordinary times. But it does not meet the emergency which has arisen. Its visitors no doubt attend to such cases as may be brought before them, but they do not and cannot afford the time to seek out the needy who are ignorant of their residences and of the existence of this association. Destitution must either seek or be sought to gain relief. In any other case it must be left to perish. It is no answer to say that in seeking out the destitute we multiply the cases of sham-destitution. If the first principle be that the needy shall not perish if we can save; if that be our rule of action, as it is God's, then the fear of imposture or incipient mendicancy will not harden our hearts or stay our hands in whatsoever they find to do.

Some greedy woman may throw soup to the pigs, but many a family will be kept alive by it for the good time coming. Some lazars may be kept from the Almshouse, but many a respectable artisan, many an honest and industrious laborer, many an indefatigable needlewoman, on whose busy fingers, perhaps, a fatherless family depends, will be saved from the shame of open, absolute beggary from door to door and street to street—saved from the pain of a wounded spirit—saved to bless and pray in the day of restored prosperity for those who, in the day of adversity, neither hardened their hearts nor closed their hands against them.

Rev. Mr. Gerry's Report for January.

This month has been a hard one for the poor of this City, and also a trying one for those persons who have had to devise ways and means for their relief.

During an ordinary Winter, when all classes are more or less employed, the missionary or visitor of the poor needs to persevere in his inquiries, question applicants for aid very closely, and visit, and revisit the same families, in order to feel that in distributing his charities he is not doing about as much evil as good; but this Winter, when there are so many out of employment, and applicants for charity are so numerous, it has required the exercise of great wisdom and discrimination to decide, really, who were and who were not worthy.

During the last month many of the Poor were employed, while many others were making efforts to obtain work, and struggled on from day to day, hoping that it would be furnished them, and themselves and families saved from beggary; but in this expectation they were to be disappointed; all hope of obtaining employment was given up, and they have been compelled to depend upon soup-houses and Relief Associations for the means of subsistence.

I think that all those who have visited the Poor the present Winter, must have formed the opinion that much evil will result to them from this constant and oftentimes indiscriminate alms-giving.

The laboring poor have been placed in a position of utter dependence towards the benevolent and charitable. For one, I most sincerely regret the necessity that has brought about this lamentable state of things; for the bad effect it will have upon the poor, in forming in them habits of idleness and vagrancy, in destroying their self-respect, in giving them the idea that they may lean upon others for a support without labor, all this will be bad—bad enough; but I dread most of all its effect upon the *children* of the poor.

From the very first commencement of my labors in this City in behalf of your Society, I have turned my attention to the habit of street-begging among children. On investigating this subject, I found that this habit prevailed to an almost unlimited extent in the Fourth and Seventh Wards. I found that large numbers of girls, from eight to fifteen years of age, were constantly employed in this way. I have therefore, from the very first, bent my energies towards the correction of this evil as it exists among the children of my district. Whenever I have chanced to meet a begging girl or boy in the streets, I have made it an invariable custom to stop the child, and talk with him or her (as the case may be,) upon the subject; have gone with them to their homes; seen and conversed with their parents, and have pointed out the temptations which must always lie in the pathway of the begging child. This class of children are, generally speaking, the most successful in low groceries and other [illegible], exposed, as every such child must be, to the very worst of influences. By conversation with parents through our Industrial Schools, and by calling the attention of the police to their duty towards this class of children, street-begging had, up to the 1st of December, essentially diminished in the Fourth and Seventh Wards.

About the 1st of October last, I spent several days in calling on the merchants and business men of the above-named Wards, and directed their attention to this subject. I found, on conversing with them, that they had noticed a very great falling off of street-begging, particularly among children. I informed them that there was no real necessity for the continuance of this practice among children, and, if they would cooperate with me, I thought the habit might be entirely be broken up. Many persons promised me their aid and cooperation. I left with all such printed cards, containing the street and number where our Industrial School is held, that any girl sent there would be relieved, have a dinner given her every day, be taught reading, writing and sewing, and if punctual, regular and conducted herself well, she would have the opportunity of earning all the clothing she would need for the Winter months. Several of this class of children were sent to me, and I induced them to enter the Industrial School. And I am almost certain that if the hard times had not come on, most of the street-begging in the Fourth and Seventh Wards, among children, would have been stopped. But it is a fact that many children who had abandoned the habit, have returned to it again. It is a fact, that most of the begging in the streets is done by children. That many parents are *compelled* to ask charity, and do it though their children. Scarcely a day passes but that I am hailed by the girls in the "Industrial School," asking alms. They come to me with tears in their eyes, and beg me with words that are full of sad meaning to visit and aid their parents. They have told me that they get but little to eat besides that which is given them at the school. Many parents, I have observed, and not without feelings of pain, instead of going themselves to the soup and store houses for food, send their children. When the "soup-house" was opened in the Seventh Ward the teacher of the Industrial School noticed that many of the children, almost every day after they have had dinners, wanted to go to their homes; and, when questioned upon the subject, when asked why they wished to be dismissed, they said that their parents wished them to go and get *soup* and *groceries*. Many of our children have been absent from school for several days together, and, when asked the reason of their absence, would give the one named above.

I have called your attention to these facts, that you may see the great evil that is being inflicted upon the children of the poor by the state of things as they exist at the present time in our City, that you may see how much that has been done for them must be forever lost. As much as there may be to admire in the present outpouring of benevolence in our midst, in the sacrifices that are being made by the rich, to meet the great want that now exists for food; yet, for one, I cannot but feel sad, when I think of the evils that are to follow hereafter to the poor. Much that has been done through your Agents and the Industrial Schools, will have to be done again; and hopes that were about to be realized will not ripen into the expected abundant harvest.

Barbers and Sunday Shaving.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A scurrilous paragraph in a morning paper respecting the motion of Mr. MUNDAY to close barber shops on Sunday, leads me to wonder—for Mr. Gradgrind has not forbidden *me* to wonder:

1. Why a barber should be compelled to work one day more than any other workingman.

2. On what grounds a barber is to forfeit that consideration which is extended to *every other citizen*.

3. Who is to blame if the barber is found to be a demoralized character, when to obtain a livelihood he is compelled to break that command: "Remember then keep holy the Sabbath day."

4. What opportunity is afforded him for improving his moral condition, or that of his family, that will make up for his lost Sabbath. But there is a call. I must quit my pen to attend to a customer. I trust this matter will be taken up by more able hands.

A JOURNEYMAN BARBER.

Great Popular Demonstration—The Rescue Trials Denounced—The Fugitive Slave Act Repudiated.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Jan. 29.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this city convened at Young's Hall, on Friday evening, in pursuance of notice given in the *Sentinel* and *Free Democrat*, and of the following call, circulated in handbills about the streets:

FREEMEN TO THE RESCUE!—The Electors of Milwaukee and vicinity, who are opposed to KIDNAPPING and SLAVE-HUNTING on the soil of Wisconsin, and who are willing to contribute towards paying the FINES imposed by Judge MILLER upon S. M. BOOTH and JOHN RYECRAFT, are invited to meet at Young's Hall (first floor) this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

By order, THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.

Shortly after the hour appointed, the meeting was called to order by JAMES H. PAINE, Esq., and on motion RUFUS KING was appointed Chairman and EDWARD WUNDERLY, Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, a Committee of five, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Paine, Jno. M. Durand, Dr. Munk, A. A. Griffith, and Alderman Houghton, was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by C. K. WATKINS, with much ability, and his remarks were loudly and repeatedly applauded.

The Committee having returned, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we desire to record our earnest and emphatic protest against the manner as well as the results of the recent Rescue trials in this city—that we regard the course pursued by the officers of the United States Court, in empannelling the Grand and Petit Juries, as a gross and inexcusable outrage upon Law and Right—that we look upon the conduct of the Judge who tried the cases as a mockery of justice and a libel upon the Bench—that we sympathize deeply with the victims of judicial tyranny, official wrong, and oppressive and unconstitutional legislation, and that our hearts are with them in the prison to which they have been confined, and our hands are ready to liquidate the penalties unjustly imposed upon them.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave act as at war with every principle of Justice; repugnant to every instinct of Humanity; revolting to every sentiment of Freedom; a foul reproach to American Legislation, and a disgrace to the age in which we live.

Resolved, That, believing this Fugitive Slave act to be wrong in itself, and in gross violation of our Constitutional rights, and heartily responding to the decision of our State Supreme Court, which has pronounced that act unconstitutional and void, we hold that it has no binding effect upon us or ours, and we repudiate all obligation to obey its unlawful and unconstitutional requirements.

Resolved, That we call upon the Legislature of this State, now assembled, to do whatsoever in them lies to protect the citizens of this State from the pains and penalties of this inhuman and illegal Act, to prohibit all magistrates or other officers, holding office by virtue of any law of this State, from rendering any official assistance in the capture or detention of any persons claimed as fugitives from Slavery, and to forbid the use of all jails or prisons for the confinement of persons arrested or convicted under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to make instant and earnest efforts to blot out from our American statute book, an act which elevates kidnapping into a virtue, and degrades humanity to a crime.

Resolved, That the People of this State, be invited to send in to the address of the officers of this meeting, or any one of them, such sums, in no case exceeding $1 per man, as they may think fit to contribute towards the payment of the fine and costs (amounting to $1,451) imposed upon S. M. BOOTH, and the fine of $[illegible], imposed upon JOHN RYECRAFT, for alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave act.

Resolved, That the Press of this State be respectfully requested to publish and call attention to the proceedings of this meeting.

Gen. PAINE, in obedience to the call of the meeting, spoke at some length and with great force, in support of the first resolution.

The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. E. D. HOLTON, W. P. FLANDERS, Judge E. W. SMITH and JOHN H. TWEEDY, Esq., with eloquence and effect. The speakers were repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowded audience.

The resolutions were then taken up and read, one by one, and adopted by a perfect shout of ayes.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned until called together again by the officers.

RUFUS KING, Chairman.

EDWARD WUNDERLY, Secretary.

The Writ Granted!—The State Protects Its Citizens!

From the Same.

Intelligence was received in this city Saturday evening that the Supreme Court of our State, now sitting at Madison, had *unanimously granted* the writs of *habeas corpus*, applied for by the counsel of Messrs. S. M. BOOTH and JOHN RYECRAFT, now confined in our County Jail, under sentence by Judge MILLER, of the United States Court, for alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave act, in aiding in the rescue of GLOVER. The night was an inclement one, the snow falling fast, and the bleak wind whistling round the corners, and sweeping along the streets. Nevertheless, the news spread fast, and was everywhere hailed with delight; and groups of men gathered at every corner, to exchange congratulations, and speedily a bright bonfire, kindled at the intersection of East Water and Wisconsin-streets, lit up the city with the glad tidings; and a thousand men stood ready, had the prisoners been released, to escort them, with music and torches, to their dwellings. But it was found that the necessary papers could not be prepared and the legal formalities complied with in season for such a demonstration, and it was therefore deferred till this morning.

We annex a copy of the writ issued by the Court, addressed to the Sheriff of this County:

THE WRIT.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—SUPREME COURT, ss.

The State of Wisconsin to Samuel S. Conover, Sheriff of the County of Milwaukee, in said State:

You are hereby commanded to have the body of JOHN RYECRAFT, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said JOHN RYECRAFT shall be called or charged, before the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, the capital of said State, in Dane County, immediately after the receipt of this writ, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said JOHN RYECRAFT, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Hon. EDWARD V. WHITON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, [L. S.] at Madison, this twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1855.

Attest: LA FAYETTE KELLOGG, Clerk Supreme Court, Wisconsin.

A like writ for S. M. BOOTH.

A similar writ was addressed to S. V. R. ABLEMAN, U. S. Marshal, &c., and both were served Saturday night. The Marshal, we understand, makes return to this writ that the parties named are no longer in his custody. Sheriff CONOVER, on his part, in obedience to the writ, will proceed to Madison by the railroad cars this morning, taking Messrs. BOOTH and RYECRAFT with him. It is generally understood that quite a number of our citizens will meet at the Court-House-square, at 7 o'clock *this* morning to escort the Sheriff and his companions to the railroad dépôt.

The case excites intense interest throughout the State, and we speak within bounds, when we say that nine-tenths of our citizens will hail with unmingled satisfaction the prompt proceeding of our Supreme Court. Let us hope that on the final hearing of the matter, they will find it compatible with their duty to discharge the prisoners altogether.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 30th ult., says:

It being understood that the Sheriff would start for Madison with his prisoners yesterday morning, hand-bills were printed and posted about the city, during Saturday night, inviting the people to assemble at the County Jail at 7 o'clock Monday morning, to escort Messrs. BOOTH and RYECRAFT to the railroad dépôt. Punctually at the hour named, the bells began to ring out a joyous peal, and the cannon sent forth its thundering summons, and obedient to the signal, the people from all parts of the city came hurrying to the Court-House-square.

In a very few minutes, nearly a thousand men had collected on the ground, and being marshaled in procession by Dr. E. B. WOLCOTT, with a band of music, in a four horse sleigh, at the lead, and the Sheriff, with his prisoners, in another four horse sleigh, in the centre, the imposing column marched through Jackson, Wisconsin, Spring and Third-streets, to the Railroad dépôt. As they passed Judge MILLER's residence, the band struck up "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and the procession groaned audibly; and at the residence of Mr. BOOTH and other points on the route, they gave repeated cheers. The morning was cold and tempestuous, the deep snow and driving blast disposing everybody to keep within doors. Nevertheless, the turnout was unexpectedly large, and the spirit which animated the entire assemblage unmistakable.

Arrived at the dépôt, Messrs. BOOTH and RYECRAFT, in obedience to the call of the multitude, got upon the top of the cars, were saluted with three thundering cheers, and briefly expressed their acknowledgments to their fellow-citizens for their countenance and sympathy. Shortly afterwards, the train, drawn by two powerful locomotives, and with thirty, or forty men on board, headed by the Superintendent, to clear the track from the constantly-falling snow, started off for Madison.

Marriage of Julia Dean, the Celebrated Actress.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Bee.

GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The report of Miss JULIA DEAN's marriage will no doubt startle her friends at the North, and cause the hearts of some of her ardent admirers to pulsate more quickly than usual. The affair, however, is by no means as sudden as it appears upon the first view. Her husband has been an admirer for several years, but like many others who have been afflicted with the same disorder of the heart, has never had opportunity or the courage to address her. I believe there are one or two who can plead *not guilty* to the last charge, and one of the number is a distinguished Virginian. Her family and friends have every reason to be satisfied with the choice she has made. Her husband, Dr. HAYNE, is the youngest son of ROBT. Y. HAYNE, of South Carolina, the intellectual giant who once had the hardihood to measure swords with your immortal WEBSTER in the United States Senate. The marriage took place at the Tremont House, in this city, on Sunday last, in the presence of her father and a few friends. It seems to be understood that Mrs. HAYNE (JULIA DEAN) intends fulfilling all her theatrical engagements, which, I believe, extend to July, 1857. After this period she will probably retire to private life, and adorn that home circle, for which her accomplishments so eminently fit her. I know not how much her change of estate may ultimately affect her professional efforts, but judging from her acting for the three nights subsequent to her marriage it will be advantageous, for I have never seen her act with so much feeling, although badly supported. I have written thus much respecting the marriage of Miss DEAN, knowing how she is esteemed in your city. Out here, in Texas, there is no division of opinion as regards her genius and talent. The theatre has been nightly crowded, and on several occasions many persons were unable to procure admission to the house.

[The above from a Boston gentleman, places the report of the marriage of Miss JULIA DEAN beyond doubt. Her admirers in Boston will be gratified to hear that she is to fulfill one or more engagements in this city, before her final retirement from the stage. She will appear as Norma in EPES SARGENT's new play "The Priestess," at the Boston Theatre, about the middle of March. In the new character of the Wife, we wish her all the joy and prosperity that can be attainable in that position, and to this wish our readers will cordially respond. There is no use wishing anything for the happy South Carolinian; he is already the sole possessor of more treasure than naturally falls to any one man's lot in life.—*Ed. Bee.*

Discharge of Women Arrested for Spilling Liquor.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 1.

Yesterday morning, the Police Court was thronged with visitors to hear the investigation of the case which recently occurred at Mount Pleasant, wherein the ladies assembled and destroyed about two hundred dollars worth of liquors, the property of a Mr. PATTERSON, who was about to open a tavern in that village, at the stand known as the "Vankirk House." The casks containing the "hardware" were stored with Mr. DANIEL LABOYTEAUX, and he being their custodian at the time of their demolition, appeared as prosecuting witness in the case.

Warrants having been issued at the instance of Mr. LABOYTEAUX, some twenty individuals, ladies and gentlemen, were brought into Court. The ladies were most of them young, and all of them pretty, and seemed to enjoy themselves heartily in the Court-room.

Although the entire work of destruction was planned, attempted and consummated by the ladies, their masculine friends merely standing by to see that it was well executed, the prosecuting attorney, to the surprise of every one, called upon Messrs. PATRICK KILLEN, BENJAMIN HOBB, S. P. DOW, OLIVER MCCOY, A. BAIRD, BENJ. LITTEL, PETER LABOYTEAUX, and H. C. GORMAN, to answer the defence, and intimated that the ladies would be merely called as witnesses.

The above named gentlemen were arraigned, but before a plea was entered, Mr. PRUDEN for the defence moved to dismiss the whole proceedings, on the grounds first, that under the provisions of the statute creating the Police Court, the jurisdiction of that Court only extended one mile beyond the corporate limits of the city, and consequently, could take no recognizance of the case in point—secondly, that the criminal Court having been abolished by an act of the Legislature, there was no Court to which the defendant could be bound over.

Judge SPOONER claimed that he had full powers to hear the case as an examining Court, but as the Legislature, in their zeal to abolish the criminal Court, had forgotten to provide for the disposition of county cases, he could not entertain the prosecution, and should consequently discharge the defendants.

Arrest of a Notorious Counterfeiter.

From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 5.

A few days since a telegraphic dispatch was received at the Mayor's office, stating that two men had passed a counterfeit note on Mr. L. HIRAM, of Danville, Pa. The note purported to be a $50 one, on the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, but proved to be a $5 note altered by the paste process.

Officers FRANKLIN and WILLIAM ESHER proceeded to the outer dépôt of the Reading Railroad, and took into custody LEONARD VANGARDEN, ERASTUS EGGLESTON, from Muncy Dam, Lycoming County, and found in their possession $500 or $600 worth of new issues of bank notes, and a package containing $1 and $3 gold pieces, all bogus. These men subsequently made affidavits that they purchased the money from JOHN MANGES, who resides near Muncy Dam, Lycoming County.

On Friday morning, Officers FRANKLIN, ELLIS and BLACKBURN proceeded to the house of JOHN MANGES, and after much difficulty obtained an entrance. MANGES was not present, but his wife, two children and an old man were found there. Four guns, heavily loaded, stood in the corner of the room. After a vain search for MANGES, the officers departed. They then proceeded to the house of ABRAHAM HAWES, in Limestone Township, Montour County, ten miles from MANGES' house. They inquired if MANGES was there, and were told that he was not; but by pretending to be physicians, and stating that MANGES' wife was dying, they ascertained that he was up stairs asleep.

They cautiously took off their boots, and revolvers in hand, went up stairs and entered the room, where they found MANGES and six well known desperadoes in bed. The whole party were aroused, and they attempted to resist, but by the prompt and gallant bearing of the officers, the desperadoes were cowed, and MANGES was secured in bed. Under his pillow were found over $700 in counterfeit money, consisting of notes from ones to fifties, and imitation gold pieces of value varying from one dollar to twenty dollars.

There was a note upon the Bank of Penn Township, purporting to be a $50 note, but altered from a $5 note, by the paste process. A lot of paper explanatory of the operations and negotiations of the counterfeiters, and particularly of the arrangements between MANGES, EGGLESTON & VANGARDEN, were also secured. These are of great value, as they may serve to enlighten the police in regard to movements which have long defied their scrutiny.

MANGES was taken to Danville, and thence brought to this city. On Saturday, he was committed in default of $5,000 bail by Alderman KENNEY. VANGARDEN and EGGLESTON had previously been committed to answer.

The arrest must be regarded as one of the most important of the recent exploits of the police, and the officers concerned deserve great credit for the skill and courage displayed by them. MANGES has long been known as the leader of a band of desperadoes and counterfeiters, who were the terror of the country in the vicinity of Muncy Dam. This house is situated in a ravine and built on piles. It had but one approach, and this could easily be cut off. Ladders were so placed about the house as to favor the escape of MANGES, if pursued.

On a previous occasion, when the house was searched, MANGES was secreted between the floor of the second story and the ceiling of the lower room. The house of ABRAHAM HAWES has long been known as a resort for the gang of counterfeiters. If the officers had had more assistance they might have arrested the whole gang. High Constable FRANKLIN, who is a young officer, particularly distinguished himself, earning great praise for the part he played in the case throughout.

THE CAPITAL OF IOWA.—A communication to W. F. MOHR, Esq., late President of the Iowa Museum and Lyceum of Natural History, states that the question of the location of the capital of Iowa has been decided in favor of Fort des Moines.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FULTON-STREET FIRE.

Loss about $136,000.

The fire which broke out at No. 140 Fulton-street, (between Nassau-street and Broadway,) at about 1½ o'clock A. M. yesterday—a brief report of which was published in the TIMES of the same morning—was the most disastrous that has occurred in the City for some time. The amount of loss is estimated at about $136,000. Two buildings, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-street, were entirely destroyed, and the adjoining ones on either side were more or less damaged. The fire was discovered on the third story of No. 140, but its origin has not been clearly ascertained.

The buildings were of brick, four stories in height, and more than 80 feet deep, and were filled with stores and offices of different kinds.

The alarm was instantly given and the firemen, police and insurance watch were promptly on the ground and worked manfully to check the fire and save all the movable property possible.

The flames spread with remarkable rapidity on either side, and at one time it seemed as though the "Sun building" would be destroyed.

The light was visible for a great distance; the wind being northeast, sparks fell thick and fast on the houses in John-street, but a force of firemen were stationed there to prevent the fire from extending in the rear, and to protect the surrounding buildings.

The morning was bitter cold, but, notwithstanding, the firemen worked unceasingly and manfully. At 4 o'clock it was quite apparent that the fire would be confined to buildings Nos. 138 and 140, and in less than an hour after it was so far subdued that a portion of the firemen were permitted to retire.

At 7 o'clock A. M. the fire was almost entirely subdued, and at 8 o'clock the firemen had succeeded in bringing down the front and side walls over the smoking rubbish.

It was considered necessary, however, to keep an engine in play on the rubbish throughout the whole forenoon, and in the afternoon a number of streams from the hydrants were thrown upon it.

Shortly after the second building, No. 138, had caught fire, a loud explosion took place, creating great alarm among those present, who rushed in consternation from what they believed to be impending danger. The explosion was caused by the expansion of air in a bursting chimney, which caused the bricks to fly and fall thick and fast, but fortunately no one was injured. Several firemen and others who were in the building succeeded in escaping before the brick-work came down.

The goods in most of the stores were rescued and the sidewalks in the vicinity were blocked up with clothing, books, and almost every conceivable commodity.

THE OCCUPANTS.

No. 140 was occupied, in the basement, by a wine merchant named QUINBOD; on the first floor, by Messrs. R. L. & J. TILTON, clothing dealers; on the second floor, by R. T. YOUNG and J. M. FAIRCHILD, Booksellers, and by GEORGE STORRS, publisher of the *Bible Examiner*; on the third floor, by H. N. KEENEY, letter-press printer, and by Messrs. WYNKOFF & Co., manufacturers of oil-cloths; the fourth floor, by A. L. SHIPMAN, book-binder. Mr. SHIPMAN also occupied a portion of No. 138 as a book-folding room.

No. 138 was occupied, in the basement, by J. W. OLIVER, as a porter vault; the first floor was occupied temporarily by T. H. LEEDS, as a fur auction store; the second and third, and a portion of the fourth floors, were in the tenancy of PRICE & SONS, label manufacturers.

No. 136 was only slightly damaged. The first floor of this building was occupied by Mr. STEVENS, clothier, who estimates the damage to his stock at about $1,000; he is fully insured.

The clothing store of EDWARD DEGROOT, on the first floor of No. 142, was slightly damaged. The roof and upper portion of the building was also somewhat injured.

The buildings were owned by EDWARD MACOMBER. Fully insured.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES,

as near as ascertained, are as follows:

Firm.	Loss.	Insurance.
Messrs. Tilton	$35,000	Fully
Messrs. Price & Sons	30,000	$20,000
A. L. Shipman	10,000	3,500
G. W. Hatch	3,000	Partly
T. H. Leeds	5,000	Partly
R. T. Young	3,000	Fully
J. W. Fairchild	15,000	Fully
Macomber, owner of buildings	24,000	Fully
Stevens	1,000	Fully
Wynkoff & Co.	1,000	None
H. N. Keeney	400	Partly
E. Degroot	100	Fully
Estimated loss	$136,000	

Making allowance for the losses not ascertained, we think the aggregate will amount to about $136,000, and the aggregate insurances to about $100,000.

J. W. FAIRCHILD has an insurance of $6,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company, and A. L. SHIPMAN is insured for $3,500 in the Fireman's and St. Nicholas Offices. STEVENS, clothier, is insured in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company. Mostly all of the other policies are in City offices.

Mr. THOMAS E. SUTTON, printer, No. 142, desires us to say that he sustained no loss by the fire.

The Recent Fire in Pearl-street—Suspicion of Arson.

The investigation into the charge of arson pending against CHARLES CLAIR, was on Saturday continued before Justice CONNELLY by the Fire Marshal, Mr. BAKER. The testimony exhibited that the defendant, CHARLES CLAIR, had in the first instance, on the 8th of last November, procured an insurance of $300 on his household furniture, and again on the 18th of the same month he obtained an additional $200 in the same Company. In addition to this, it was shown by Mr. WRAY, the Secretary of the Brooklyn Insurance Company, that Mr. CLAIR made an application at their office about the 1st of last December, and wanted to get an insurance of $600 more on his household furniture. Mr. LEE, Surveyor of Company, visited the premises of Mr. CLAIR, looked at the property shown him by Mr. CLAIR, and reported the property not to be worth more than $300; but when the fact was known by the Company that Mr. CLAIR already had $500 on his property, they refused to take the risk. There will be many other facts brought before the Court on the further examination of the case before Justice CONNELLY this day.

Chamber of Commerce—The Perry Testimonial.

A meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, to take into further consideration a suitable testimonial for the eminent and important services rendered to the commercial world by Commodore PERRY, in the treaty recently negotiated by him with Japan.

On motion, P. PERIT, Esq., took the Chair, and G. W. BLUNT, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman announced that a number of the books which had been distributed among the members of the Committee to procure subscriptions were returned, with the several amounts collected attached thereto, which in the aggregate amounted to $4,425. The Secretary was requested to notify the members of the Committee who have not been yet heard from (numbering about 27,) to furnish their books by the next meeting. So far the movement progresses very satisfactorily.

It is contemplated to present the Commodore with a service of plate—but no definite arrangement has been yet made as to the disposition of the surplus funds, which will most probably be invested in stocks.

The meeting, on motion, adjourned.

Columbia College Examination.

The intermediate examination of the classes of Columbia College commenced yesterday at 10 o'clock in the College Chapel. The examination will occupy three weeks. Among the persons present were the President, Hon. CHARLES KING, and the Professors of the College, with Rev. Dr. COX, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, Chancellor FERRIS and others of alumni, besides parents and others interested personally in the students. The examination began with the Senior Class—numbering twenty—on the subjects "History of Philosophy" and "Evidences of Religion," by Prof. MCVICKAR. Various subdivisions of the subjects having been made in advance, a selection by lot was made by each student, thus giving in the conduct of the examination the utmost impartiality. The readiness of response and clearness of illustration were most creditable to the young men, and shewed both thorough instruction and masterly comprehension of the subjects embraced.

Several original compositions were read. One by OSCAR SUNDBERG, on the "Doctrines of SOCRATES and PLATO, compared with those of Christianity;" by LEWIS DELAFIELD, on the "Power and Influence of Athens;" by WM. DEAN, of Tarrytown, on "Lord BACON."

The examination to-day will be by Prof. ARTHUR in Greek—in Euthyphron—Apologia Socratis, Criton and Phædon.

The Prison Association and the Mayor.

The Prison Association of this City have expressed their approval of Mayor WOOD's energetic measures for the enforcement of the Sunday liquor traffic, as may be seen by the annexed communication:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to wait upon you with the copy of a Preamble and series of Resolutions passed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Prison Association of New-York," and in transmitting the same to you, I beg to assure you that the Association cannot but rejoice to welcome so energetic and active a coworker as yourself, in that field of philanthropy which has had the attention of the Prison Association during the past nine years.

With the highest respect, I am, my dear Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Recording Secretary Prison Association,
No. 15 Centre-street.

Extract from the Minutes of the Prison Association.

This Association having received from its agent reliable information as to the diminution in the commitments for drunkenness, and disturbances arising therefrom, on the Sundays during which the sale of intoxicating liquors has been suppressed by the Mayor,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Prison Association most cordially acknowledge the manly and independent stand taken by Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, in the enforcement of the excise laws.

Resolved, That the quiet and good order resulting from this partial deliverance from the liquor traffic, corroborate the conclusions to which this Association has long since arrived, from their examination of prisons and convicts as published in our several reports, relative to the influence of intemperance on the commission of crime.

The above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New-York, held Jan. 29, 1855. R. N. HAVENS, Chairman.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

☞ A revival of religion is in progress in the Laight-street Baptist Church, (Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT's.) On Sunday ten new members were admitted—four male and six female—by receiving the ordinance of baptism.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen ....MONDAY, Feb. 5.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of citizens of the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Wards—For the erection of a wing of a new City Hall in Madison-square.

Of J. C. Hardmeyer—To be appointed Clerk and Interpreter of the Fourth District Police Court.

Of Engine Company No. 32—For engine lately used by Engine Company No. 18.

Of various parties—For the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square.

Of various parties—For correction of taxes.

REPORTS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of building a new carriage for Hose Company No. 28.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of amending ordinance for sewer in 116th-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Of Committee on Fire Department—To repair house Engine Company No. 4.

Of Committee on Sewers—In favor of constructing a sewer in Second-street, from the westerly side of the First-avenue to the Bowery.

Of Committee on Fire Department—In favor of building a new bell tower in Twenty-fifth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

Of Committee of Ordinances—In favor of an ordinance providing for the licensing of Express wagons.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, adverse to petition of George N. Whitehead to be reinstated in the Fire Department. Laid on the table.

Of same Committee, non-concurring with the Board of Common Council to purchase ten additional feet for Engine Co., No. 30, and in favor of purchasing a full lot. Adopted.

Resolution by Alderman ELY, that the Street Commissioner report the reasons for the delay in competing the contract for regulating and grading Fifty-second-street from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, which contract was made Feb. 2, 1853. Adopted.

UNION FERRY COMPANY.

Resolution by Alderman FOX, that the Union Ferry Company be instructed to run a boat from the Catherine-street Ferry every ten minutes from 9 o'clock P. M. until 12 o'clock, and every hour thereafter until 4 o'clock A. M.

Alderman VOORHIS said the boats might as well run all night as to run till 4 o'clock—it would require a new set of men.

Alderman FOX said, under the present arrangement the boats ran only every half-hour, after 9 till 12, and then ceased entirely, which compelled vast numbers to go to Fulton Ferry. The Company, he said, by the conditions of their lease were obliged to run, as set forth in the resolutions, and he hoped they would be enforced to do so.

Ald ELY was opposed to passing through a matter so important upon a naked resolution. No petitions or remonstrances from parties affected had been received.

The resolution was referred to Committee on Ferries.

Alderman BAIRD moved a resolution that the Union Ferry Company be also directed to run their boats on the Hamilton-avenue Ferry every quarter of an hour after 9 o'clock P. M. up to 1 o'clock, and that they commence running at 4 o'clock A. M. Referred as the above.

CONTRACT FOR CURBING, &C., EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET.

By Alderman WAKEMAN—A remonstrance from owners of lots affected by the assessment for grading, setting curb and gutter stones, flagging &c., of Eighty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.; that the bill of James Brady, Contractor, under ordinance, to excavate said street, being seven times more than the value of work done, be unpaid. After prolonged discussion, it was refered to Aldermen WAKEMAN, VOORHIS, and various Special Committee.

NIGHT SOIL.

Petition of Marshal D. Manly for the use of two piers on the East and North Rivers to place there two tight decked boats to receive night soil from the scavengers. The permission granted for five piers, petitioner engages to receive and carry away said night soil without expense to the City. Referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

SAM IN THE BOARD.

Alderman BRIGGS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, report as soon as possible to this body how many Americans, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and of all other nations, there are in the Police Department of this City; also, how many of the present policemen have been in the prisons of the United States and of other countries; also, how many of the present policemen have been naturalized, and how many have been in this country less than five years; also, by whom all the members of the present Police Department of this City were appointed.

Alderman HOWARD moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Steers, Kelly, Herrick and Varian—9.

NAYS—Aldermen Mason, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Briggs, Barker, Christy, Ely, Lord and C. H. Tucker—12.

On a motion for adoption the following were the votes:

AYES—Aldermen Williamson, Mason, Fox, Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Briggs, Barker, Christy, Ely, Lord and C. H. Tucker—12.

NAYS—Aldermen Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Steers, Kelly, Herrick and Varian—8.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

In relation to the grading and setting curb and gutters, &c., in Eighty-third-street, asking for an investigation. Of P. Coyle, to be paid the amount due on his contract for cleaning the streets of the Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards of the City. Of Alfred Legram, to add 100 feet to the Pier foot of Harrison-street. To have the gas lamps lighted in the City all the year round without change. To have the City Hall built in Madison-square. To remove dumping boards from foot of Vesey-street, North River. To be paid for a pile of bricks removed from Beekman-street by George G. Glasier as a nuisance and obstruction to passengers. In relation to a fire escape ladder. To have Croton water pipe laid in Eighty-fourth-street. Of Engine Co. No. 13 to be furnished with the apparatus of Engine Co. No. 18. For a dock at the foot of Forty-seventh-street. For a market in the vicinity of Gansevoort-street or Fourteenth-street, North River. To have sunken lots filled in between Twelfth and Thirteenth-streets. For a fire bell at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues. That the Tompkins line of stages may be compelled to run the whole length of that street. For a sewer in Mott-street. Of Engine Co. No 33 to have their house altered. Of Hose Co. No. 9, for a new hose carriage. For a slip for the exclusive use of the Branch pilots of the City. Of Richard Gambling, to be paid for services as a policeman. For two lamps in front of Church in Fifth-avenue. For a cross-walk in front of church in Twenty-third-street. To flag Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. Of Edward Hepper, to be paid for services as a Street Inspector. Of C. Ackerman, to be paid for services as a policeman. In relation to the grading of Fifty-fifth-street. Of John Hodgins, to be paid his loss on contract for Trinity-place. In relation to lighting the City with gas. In relation to the sewers in the Eighth-avenue. Asking for the exclusive privilege of carrying all the dead animals and butchers' offal away. To have Madison-square improved. Of Van Tassell and others, to be relieved from a fine.

RESOLUTION LAID ON THE TABLE.

That the Committee on Washington's Birthday allow no spirituous liquors to be drank in celebration of that event.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To remove the incumbrances from Pier No. 39 East river. That the Comptroller furnish this Board all the information in relation to the contract for Eighty-third-street, and the payment of $18,000 on said contract. Directing the Counsel to the Corporation to draft a law, authorizing the City to raise a loan for building a new City Hall. To appropriate $300 for paying the expenses of the exhibition of the steam fire engine.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To inquire into the expediency of extending and repairing Pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. In relation to taking up the rails on the track of the Hudson River Railroad Company, from Chambers to Thirty-first street. In relation to the removal of piles at Piers Nos. 34 and 35, East River, near Catherine Market. To have Catherine-street paved with the Belgian pavement. In relation to building receiving-basins and culverts at Beach, Vestry and Laight-streets. To have Pier No. 34, foot of Harrison-street, North River, repaired. That the sidewalks in Broome-street, from Tompkins-street to East River, be flagged. To stay proceedings in the matter of opening Fifty-fifth-street. To advertise for proposals for grooving the Russ pavement. To grade Fifty-fifth-street from the Eighth to the Third-avenue. In favor of purchasing the Crystal Palace for market purposes. To have Eighty-fourth-street, between Third-avenue and Avenue B, flagged. To flag both sides of Thirty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. To refer to the Committee on Ordinances the resolution against driving cattle and swine through south of Forty-second-street. To prevent the slaughtering of cattle below Fifteenth-street. To place a marine clock on the Fire-alarm stations.

REPORT ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

From the Committee on Finance in relation to the memorial of the workingmen. The Committee on their resolution agree the sufferings and distress among the workingmen and its inability to meet the call upon it for permanent and enduring relief.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE PRINTED.

From the Committee on Streets and Lamps in relation to contracts. From the Comptroller in reply to a resolution in relation to paving the Bowery.

On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Mayor in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following bills were presented and ordered to be paid:

Of the Bloomingdale Asylum, for the board of Mrs. Ann E. Smith, for the year 1854	$213 10
Of John Malloy, for copying in Register's office	112 40
Of John Addey for the same	115 20
Of Dennis Frye and others, for copying	78 60
Of John Peyton for copying	72 60
Of three Daily Papers, for publishing annual statement of the Clerk of this Board	120 75
Of C. H. Whitaker, for copying	60 50
Of S. T. Tirk, for copying	114 60

Adjourned to Monday.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Further Investigation into the charges against Captain Filletti.

The further investigation of the charges against Capt. J. FILLETTI was resumed yesterday before U. S. Commissioner MORTON. The following additional evidence was elicited:

Commodore Eli A. F. Lavallette sworn: I was commander of the squadron on the Coast of Africa in the year 1852; I was there in October and November 1852; I recollect the case of the schooner *Advance*; I arrived at Porto-au-Praya in the month of October 1852; I there found the schooner *Advance* at anchor, also several of my squadron; the schooner *Advance* drifted upon a point near her anchorage, and the boats from the squadron in command of Lieut. Rogers, and I think Mr. Walker, went to her assistance; it was necessary to take some part of her cargo out in order to get her off; she was released from her perilous situation, having met with some damage, and carpenters from the squadron were sent to repair the damages sustained; sometime after this, a few days afterwards, Capt. Kraft came on board of the *Germantown* to express his acknowledgment for the services rendered him; I had, on that occasion, more than half an hours' conversation, and learned *from himself* that he had been an *old trader upon the coast*; *I asked* various questions about the currents, winds, anchorage, &c., to all of which he gave very clear answers; on Nov. 3, 1852, I received from the Collector of Customs at Port-au-Praya, Señor José Maria Lopez, to which I replied as follows:

(Capt. Filletti's counsel objected to the admission as testimony.)

FLAG SHIP GERMANTOWN,
PORT AU PRAYA, Nov. 3, 1852.

SIR: I have received your official communication of the 2d inst. informing me that the American Schooner *Advance* now in this port has landed under suspicious circumstances—a large boiler and fourteen casks done up in bundles at your custom house, and that you suppose from these circumstances she is intended for the slave trade; also that you have notified the American Consul to that effect.

I thank you for the information and will have the necessary steps taken to investigate the matter immediately. I have the honor, &c.

E. A. F. LAVALLETTE.

(Introduction of letter objected to by the counsel of the defence.)

A joint commission of officers was appointed by the authorities of the place and myself to examine the vessel; the commission consisted of officers of the squadron and of the port; it was on the report of that commission that I considered it proper to send the vessel home for trial; I sent the mate of the *Advance* and one or two of the crew home in her; the captain of the vessel in the meantime had deserted her and also a person who came out as a supercargo; as I am desirous of disposing of this supercargo I will say that Capt. Kraft in my interview with him he said that they had sent a vessel in advance of the schooner *Advance* down upon the coast of Africa; a day or two after this conversation the person, called the supercargo of the *Advance*, came on board of the *Germantown* and said that he had understood that the *Germantown* was going down the coast, and as he was a merchant, and had a trading station at Cabendo, he asked me to allow him to go with us in the *Germantown*; I suspected the vessel which had gone in advance, to be of the same *character as the one in the harbor*; *I consented, and instructed the chief officer to land him on to ascertain where the vessel in advance had gone to*; the captain *of the schooner Advance expressed his fears on shore*—(he was living with the Consul)—that I would seize him on the first opportunity that offered; which I should have done; an English vessel then in the harbor, I think, which sailed a few days after the *Advance* had left the *port, carried the captain of the Advance in her; she left* during the night; I suspected the *William Rogers*, an American vessel, had left with a trunk belonging to the captain of the *Advance*; I had her examined after she got out of port, and we did not find the trunk; the captain of the *Advance* was not in her; this English vessel carried off the captain of the vessel; I do not remember the time when she sailed; it must have been in the autumn of the month of November; the *Advance* proceeded to the United States; I heard that Capt. Kraft was in the vicinity, [illegible] of the Cape de Verde islands, and from thence to England; [illegible] the *Advance* was, that she was then [illegible] of instructions to the effect [illegible] whose charge [illegible] the month of November, 1852 [illegible] she sailed then or not I do not know; she sailed a few days after; the officer was John T. Walker, acting master.

Question—Do you recognize a Captain of the *Advance* here? Answer—In my conversation with the Captain of the *Advance* of more than half an hour, I was opposite to him, as I do here, (turning towards Capt. Filletti) and I asked him a variety of questions; his height was about the height of this gentleman, (Mr. Filletti); he was [illegible]; I do not remember to have seen that the loss of a tooth, which I perceive now; neither did I discover any blemish in his eye, which I discover this morning.

Q.—Do you or not recognize any person present as the Captain of the *Advance*? A.—Well, sir, sometimes impressions are made by circumstances, as, for instance, the circumstances which have called me here, this would not be sufficient under other circumstances; were this gentleman had been placed among twenty or thirty others in a room in this house, and I was asked if any one of them were in resemblance to the Captain of the *Advance*, I would say this gentleman (Filletti) did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eaton—It would take a vessel ordinarily to go from Porto-au-Praya to St. Vincent and thence to England, in November, as follows: four or five days to St. Vincent at greatest length, and twenty-five days to England, making a month altogether; it would take fifteen days to go to New-York, and from thence to New-Orleans by land or steamboat not more than fifteen days; from England direct to New-Orleans by ship would require fifty days; I do not know of proceedings having been taken against Capt. Kraft in Virginia; this present proceeding first came to my knowledge on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, through a summons; I have conversed with Mr. McKeon this morning upon this subject; I asked Lieut. Strain if he could recognize this gentleman as the Captain, and he told me he could not; I asked Mr. Thompson, the carpenter, the same question; Lieut. Strain was Lieutenant of the *Germantown*; I do not remember whether he went on board of the *Advance* or not; I instructed him to inquire in relation to her at the Custom-House; Mr. Strain is an excellent linguist, and on account of his knowledge of the Portuguese he was employed; circumstances have called the appearance of the Captain of the *Advance* to my attention, and I could recollect his size and manner; I conversed with Capt. Kraft for the *Advance* in the English language; I did not hear him use any other language; I do not remember that he told me what place he was a native of; he told me that he was an old trader on the coast; I do not know that I asked him any questions about his vessels; he did not tell me the names of any vessels he had commanded, that I recollect of; Capt. Kraft mentioned facts which led me to believe he was familiar with the coast, and had been on the coast immediately preceding the conversation; the information was such that I do not think a person could give it unless he had been there frequently; a person who could give the information which was given by the Captain of the *Advance*, might be absent from the Coast for several years, and still be capable of giving it as he did; he must have been there some voyages certainly, to have been possessed of the information he did; he spoke, I know, of Cabendo as an excellent watering-place; he was genteelly dressed; in this clothing I presume, as it was warm weather; I cannot tell the color of his coat or pantaloons; I think I should have observed if the captain then had lost a tooth or had a defect in his eye; I observed no marks about Capt. Kraft's face then; I had a conversation with Mr. Knowles about this subject; in what I have said in regard to identity is the resemblance of this gentleman (Capt. Filletti) to Kraft; if I had come into this house without a knowledge of this gentleman being here, I might not have observed the resemblance between him and Capt. Kraft, but knowing that a gentleman was present who is alleged to resemble Capt. Kraft, I detected the resemblance immediately.

Ebenezer Thompson, sworn: I hold a carpenter's warrant in the navy; I was on board of the *Germantown* in the fall of 1852, on the coast of Africa; I was on board of the schooner *Advance* while at Porte au Praya; I searched the vessels; the part of the cargo I saw was some lumber—white pine plank and scantling; I saw a number of "shooks," or bundles of staves, all numbered so that they could be easily put together; I suppose, from their size, that each cask, when put together, would hold 200 gallons; I saw in the Custom House a large boiler, on which was marked "Water Filterer;" it had the appearance of being a water filterer; there were also some bricks in the *Advance*; these *things were taken out*; *there was nothing else that I saw to excite a suspicion*; in my conversation with the captain of the *Advance*, he told me that his vessel was fitted at Baltimore; he said that he had had her repaired at Baltimore, and had had a new stem put on her there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eaton—The *Advance* was painted lead color; I should not judge she had been painted over a month at furthest, from the bright color of the paint; I went on board with my men to make the repairs in the *Advance*; some of this time the Captain was on board.

Raymond Rosales, sworn: I was on the coast of Africa in the Fall of 1852, on the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown*; I saw the schooner *Advance* there first in the latter part of October; I saw her from that time to the 2d or 24th of November; I know the vessel called the *Balloer*; I saw her first at Green Point; the *Balloer* is a brig, [illegible] (Objected to as an opinion, [illegible]) engaged in the slave-trade.) I do not know her tonnage; I cannot tell her size exactly. (One of the part-owners of the vessel here admitted the tonnage of the *Balloer* to be 194 tons.) She is very sharp built and well calculated to sail; after the *Balloer* was launched I saw her between Jackson and Gouverneur-streets, East River; she went from there to Brooklyn; she remained there a week taking in coal in Brooklyn; she went from Brooklyn to Jersey City and there took in lumber; I saw her next in the North River at Pier Nos. 7 or 8, I think Pier No. 7; I saw the Captain of the *Advance* on the coast of Africa; he was on the *Advance* laying at Porte au Praya; I saw him afterward in Green Point in the month of July.

Q.—Do you recognize any person in this room as the man? A.—I recognize the prisoner (Captain Filletti) as the Captain of the *Advance*; I was at work in Green Point, on the bark *North Star*; I saw this man (FILLETTI) on the frame of the brig *Balloer*; he looked to me like a man I had seen; I was on a [illegible] one day, while I was planing the brig, this man looked at me in a kind of a way, that the Captain looked at me in the schooner *Advance*; when I first saw him in the *Advance* I was going forward; he was sitting forward; I went forward on purpose to see him; as I went forward, he looked with one eye partly shut, and with his teeth in sight; he gave just such a look in the yard at Green Point; that was the first time I had been close to him; I then recognized him as the Captain of the *Advance*; I saw this gentleman working there from day to day, for six or seven weeks; after he left there I saw him at the foot of Jackson-street; I afterwards saw him in Brooklyn, in a coal-yard, when the *Balloer* was lying there; I saw him next in Jersey City, when the *Balloer* was lying there; next after I saw him on Front-street, East River; I next saw him on board the *Balloer*, North River.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Eaton—I am 22 years of age; I was born in the State of Maine; my business prior to going in the United States ships was coopering mostly; on the *Germantown* I was cooper; I knew Lieut. Rogers, Commodore Lavallette and other officers of the African squadron; I think my judgment in the identification of a man is as good as any other officer's; I think my judgment from the number of times I saw the captain of the *Advance* is as good as Commodore Lavallette's, who states that he conversed with the captain of the *Advance* a half hour; the eyes, complexion and build of the captain of the *Advance* attracted my attention; I did not count his fingers; I suppose he had five on each hand; I did not observe that his hands were deformed; the captain had on a suit similar to that which he has on now, so near as I can recollect; for anything I know he may have had on a different dress when he talked with Commodore Lavallette; I do *not know anything about the trial of Captain Kraft* here; I made the complaint in this case; I stated in it that a vessel was being built at Green Point which was supposed to be designed for the Slave-trade, and that she was being built for the Captain of the *Advance*, whom I had seen on the coasts of Africa; the carpenters who were at work on the vessel all supposed that the *Balloer* was designed for the Slave-trade; I cannot recollect the surnames of the carpenters; one man was called Philo; I intended to state in the complaint that the Captain of the schooner *Advance* was at Green Point building a brig, and that the schooner *Advance* was taken on the coast of Africa; I do not know that this complaint says anything about the building of a brig at Green Point; I did not read the complaint, but it was read to me; I went to the Tombs when Captain Filletti was there; I did not say anything to him except to ask him how he did; some of the officers said to Capt. Filletti that it was a pretty comfortable place; I know a blacksmith named Waters; I saw him last in July; I worked less than two days in the *Balloer* in the employment of Capt. Filletti; I was discharged by Capt. Filletti; I have been engaged in checking the planks; I was discharged because the vessel was let out to men called "Lumpers;" a few men were retained in employment; I did not state to Mr. Waters in his hearing that I would have something out of the prisoner; I did not state anything of that import.

Q.—Did you not make in his hearing some threat against Capt. Filletti? A.—No more than that if the brig was for that purpose she would be seized or stopped.

Q.—Did you not threaten to make a complaint against her? A.—I did Sir.

Q.—How soon after did you make the complaint? A.—Not till the brig was ready launched; I do not recollect to whom I first mentioned the subject.

Q.—Did you not meet Capt. Filletti once in Broadway and threaten to complain of him? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you not somewhere? A.—Yes Sir, at Green Point. The complaint I threatened to make was about the brig *Balloer*; this was a day or two after, the same day I was discharged; until I was discharged I never made any threat to the Captain.

Q.—*Did you ever intend to make any other complaint* than the complaint against this brig as being fitted for the Slave-trade? A.—Not at that time; I did after I *found that he could be arrested*; *I did not know that he* could be arrested until I called at this office.

Q.—How happened you to follow the *Balloer* all about the port? A.—The officers ordered me to do so.

Q.—What salary do you receive? A.—Nothing.

Q.—*How do you live?* A.—*By what work I do* evenings and mornings at piano-forte action making.

Q.—Was you not at one time at Green Point inquiring about the carpenters, and told to go away by the Captain? A.—I was.

Q.—Was that not before you made the complaint and after your dismissal, and after you had made the threat? A.—It was.

Direct examination resumed—I signed the affidavit the day of Capt. Filletti's arrest; the affidavit was drawn up from my statements by Mr. McKeon and I signed it.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—First day of term.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 1, 3, 11, 18, to 22.

SUPERIOR COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 874, 1176, 1206, 1155, 1455, 1203, 1317, 1348, 208, 1457, 1167, 1364, 1533, 1366, 1369.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 57, 12, 880, 309, 304, 895, 898, 299, 900, 900½, 902 to 906, 31, 909, 910, 912, 913, 914 to 920, 920 to 925, 96, 400, 164, 482, 930, 930.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 187, 189, 193, 191, 199 to 202. Part II.—Nos. 61, 68, 96, 86, 68, 72, 96, 92, 100, 109, 118, 127, 136, 200.

GENERAL SESSIONS—FEBRUARY TERM—Monday.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

Yesterday this Court opened for the February Term, and with a somewhat heavy calendar. We noticed one charge for murder; assaults with intent to kill, 5; assaults with intent to rob, 2; an assault with intent to commit a rape; robbery cases, 6; burglary, 24; forgery, 4; embezzlement, 1; grand larceny, 23; false pretences, 2; seduction, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1. Total Prison cases, 87. Indictments carried over from last session, 27. Quite a respectable catalogue of crime.

Great improvements have taken place in the general appearance of the Court-room since the close of last term. The supervisor of these changes was Sergeant A. V. DAVIS, who has well performed the duty assigned him. The room has been newly painted throughout, has been variously decorated also, and made to wear an appearance befitting the criminal Court-room of a great City. For numerous favors towards the members of the Press, and for general attention to their wants and comforts, we have tender, on our part, our acknowledgments to Sergeant DAVIS.

Shortly after the opening of the Court, the following Grand Jury was empanneled:

James Harper, Foreman,	Freeman Derby,
Alexander Annin,	Charles Fowler,
Thos. M. Adrianoe,	James Hunter,
Ramon Alexander,	Benj. F. Lee,
Louis Anrich,	W. P. Miller,
Theodore Beach,	Jas. Marsh,
John C. Chamberlain,	Edward Nelson,
Mack Cornell	Edward M. Young.

CHARGE OF JUDGE STUART.

Judge STUART delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

The oath just administered by the Clerk of this Court while it qualifies you for the discharge of high and important public trusts, also declares in simple but lucid terms the duties you have sworn to perform.

No charge by any Court can be more instructive, complete or comprehensive of your general powers as Grand Jurors, and of the common duties incumbent upon you, than is expressed and prescribed by the direct and forcible language that composes your oath of office and of duty.

Your action, gentlemen, touching those of whom crime may be imputed, will be of the most important and solemn concern to the public. The execution of the laws for the preservation of public order, the protection of property and person, and the security of human life, depends, in a great degree, upon the faithful manner and fearless integrity with which you shall present offenders. An escape of the guilty is an injury to the innocent not only, but, if at the hands of those having the power and proof necessary to his indictment or conviction, is an offence against the State. It will be your care, gentlemen, to investigate thoroughly each and every complaint that comes before you, to find out, each juror for himself, under the law and upon the proof in the case, the guilt or innocence of every person who may be charged or suspected of crime at your bar. But of this, gentlemen, I ask your special observance. Do not indict or present any one, citizen or stranger—whether of good reputation or ill—unless his guilt upon the *ex parte* testimony before *you is so manifest as that, if upon a trial jury, you would* upon the same evidence, without rebut or counter proof, convict him of the offence charged. This, however at variance with instructions usually given to Grand Juries by Judges of Criminal Courts, is, I confidently submit, not only a sound and correct rule for general practice, but wise and important to ends of public justice, since it will greatly conduce to a firm, certain and uniform practice in the administration of the criminal law; and more than all, it is a safeguard for the citizen, as it is protective of his rights, character and liberty.

The administration of the duties of your office, gentlemen, though of the highest possible concern to the public, and of deepest interest to those who are to become the subject of your investigation, is, withal, performed in secret—an element in an institution for public justice not in consonance with the spirit of the age and government in which it had its origin [illegible] harmony with the sentiment and policy of our time and people. Neither the public, in whose name and for whose benefit criminal accusations are made, nor the accused, for the determination of whose guilt or innocence you are convened, is permitted to hear or see aught you say or do. Not only are you guarded in secrecy by the officers of law and the recesses of your chamber, made inaccessible by closed doors, but yourselves are sworn to silence in respect to the transactions of your body—proceedings that lie at the very base of the public justice of the country on one hand, and affect the property, life and liberty of your fellow-citizens on the other: all this not only, but acting within the pale of your office, you are not accountable for the wrong you may commit towards the people, nor the injury you may inflict upon the citizen, to any human law or earthly tribunal. The oath you have taken relates your accountability for a wise and just discharge of your duties alone to your God. By this, gentlemen, you will see that all on the part of public justice is entrusted to your fealty to public good, and all on the part of the individual citizen charged with crime to your fidelity to a citizen's rights, if innocent, to the protection of his innocence, and, if guilty, still to the lawful accusation of the offence complained of. Your office, gentlemen, is one of great responsibility and equal delicacy. You are licensed to inquire fully into every case that comes to you for consideration, to examine thoroughly every witness, especially the one moving the complaint, and learn not only what he would willingly disclose, but all he knows relative to the matter of which he would testify; see if there is any personal interest or private malice, or any motive or object other than the ends of public justice to be effected or attained by the procurement of an indictment, and if so, let your caution be equal with his purpose, lest by possibility the fair fame and well-earned reputation of a just man be blasted by a breath, and his character for after life unjustly wounded by an indictment without remedy or relief.

I have said this much, gentlemen, with reference mostly to such matters and cases as have their origin for criminal prosecution upon *ex parte* testimony alone with the Grand Jury, with no previous inquiry in the presence of the accused, before any of the criminal magistrates of the City. A large amount of your labor, however, will be confined to the criminal accusations given to your charge by the District Attorney from the several Police Courts. These cases, as a general thing, will evince an investigation by the Police Justices sufficiently thorough, in some instances, to establish absolute guilt; and in others, a belief of probable guilt. You may presume upon the judgment of these magistrates as against the innocence of the accused, but in no case to the extent that will preclude the necessity of an examination of the same witnesses already inquired of at the Police Courts.

Let the order of your business, gentlemen, be the disposition, first, of all cases where the accused parties are in actual confinement, following with those where the defendants are upon bail, and afterwards such matters and things as time will allow and the public interest demands.

Touching malfeasance in public office, it is your privilege not only, but your duty to institute an examination into any alleged misbehavior of those in public trust. High places and important positions of honor and power in office must be no bar to as fearless and faithful an inquiry into the malpractices of the office as though the complaint was against the lowest and most unimportant public servant in the City; and while it is your duty to present all offences of commission perpetrated and all offences of omission practiced in public office, without fear, favor or partiality, it is equally certain that you ought not, at the conclusion of your term of service, make a general and sweeping presentment of misbehavior in the administration of the duties of some particular department of the City Government, criminative alike of the faithful and unfaithful officer—charging no particular one with a specific offence nor excepting any from implied accusation. Such a course impairs the confidence of the public in all those in public place, and deeply wrongs many among those in office who are as honest and of equal integrity with the best of any class of their fellow-citizens.

No, gentlemen, the right way is to present particular offences in their true character, and particular offenders by their true names, that the wrong may be remedied and the wrongdoers punished.

It is of public report, gentlemen, that there has of late been a number of criminal offences, mostly of the character of embezzlements, perpetrated upon several of the corporate and monetary institutions of the City by their officers and agents, of which, if true, but a comparatively small number have been brought within the cognizance of the law. If the cause of this has been a desire to conceal or compound these offences, conditioned upon the return of the stolen property, I will for your information and the advice of parties to such transactions, read a statute of criminal law touching this subject, to the end that presidents and directors of such institutions so *negotiate the crimes of their agents, servants and* clerks, in exchange for the funds they have stolen, may hereafter govern themselves accordingly.

"Every person having a knowledge of the actual commission of any offence punishable by imprisonment in a State Prison for any other term than for life, who shall take any money, or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound or conceal any such crime, or to abstain from any prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in a State Prison not exceeding three years, or in a County Jail not exceeding six months."

Those among you, gentlemen, who have observed the course of criminal justice in this City, must have seen how swiftly the low-born and ill-bred offender—reared without moral culture to early crime—is brought to the [illegible] Court, and there after trial [illegible] and convicted, is sent to the State Prison or the Penitentiary, while violators of [illegible] higher social position are indicted seldom, made to answer to the charge [illegible] for their offences.

The felon who with fiendish cruelty takes from your person the most valuable thing to you in your possession, is, in a few days, or weeks at most, to be found in the State Prison, undergoing a sentence for a period of not less than ten years, and it may be for a term equal with his natural life; while the more considerate scoundrel, with an intent as criminal, and differing only from the robber in the exercise of treachery and the absence of courage, by some studied artifice or skillful device, defrauds you in a day of all the hard-earned property of your life, goes unwhipped of justice.

Rely upon it, gentlemen, that in a country like ours, if one class of wrong-doers who are as offensive to the interests of the public and the rights of the citizen as another, is not in like manner and with the same certainty made liable to punishment, a day will come when those who have most concern for life and least regard for property will be made to suffer inadequate [illegible].

If you ask how it is that this difference exists, prejudicial to the character and dignity of even and exact justice, and so calculated to impair the respect and lessen the confidence of the people in the laws which purport to be sufficient for their security and protection—I answer that the evil lies mostly in the insufficiency of the criminal statute laws of our State. Many of them, and especially of those relating to this City, are unsound, if not for another section, made for other times and a different community from that of the present day in New-York, and would be obsolete here and now were it not that in the absence of laws more wise and applicable, Courts and juries are compelled to strain them over or their quality beyond the purpose of their original creation, while the more important general statutes of the State, though good and judicious in an act of 1830 for their purpose, are nevertheless most loose and unstudied in their application, unwise in their classification of crime, and unjust in the penalties affixed; but, above all, they are greatly deficient of provisions against wrongs and great malfeasance, so offensive to the moral justice of our people, and so detrimental to the policy of the State, as to demand immediate attention for the common good. These, with the numerous ill-digested acts from year to year since that time passed—most of which [illegible] been prepared by the very offenders, whose crimes the public suppose them sufficient to prevent—form the body of criminal statute law of this State, which, on a whole, is so conflicting, insufficient, uncertain and incomplete, that the sooner and the more it is taken up by the public, the better. We might hope, that at the present Legislature should be called to remedy the qualified criminal statute law, and prepare a code of criminal procedure clearly defined and amply sufficient for all the ends of public justice. It is with this view I solicit your attention to the subject, and hope you will make it a matter of consideration.

It is my duty, specially, to charge you to inquire into all violations of the law against the sale of lottery tickets; also into all violations of the laws in regard to elections. You will present all infractions of the act relating to interest on the forbearance of money; and all persons in public office who shall demand or receive fees to which they are not entitled. I submit to you the propriety, gentlemen, of confining such action in respect to crime as originates with yourselves, (with no previous complaint before an examining magistrate,) mainly to those offences that more immediately affect an entire community, rather than a single individual—such (without particularizing) as offend public morals, prejudice public health, impair public virtue, endanger public order, or in any other way outrage public propriety.

You will find, gentlemen, that the great amount of business initiated before the criminal magistrates of the City, and presented for your consideration, will preclude the possibility of your giving much attention to any other class of offences than those I have described. Besides, gentlemen, it is my conviction—and I am free to express it—that in cases of alleged individual wrong doing, such as charges for larceny, false pretences, and all other (except capital) felonies, with every kind of misdemeanor, where the accused may be arrested upon a warrant by any of the criminal magistrates of the City, the complainant should not originate his proceeding before a grand jury, but be required to pursue the course the Statute has in such case provided. Let him go first before one of the police justices of our City—a class of public officers with extraordinary powers specially created for this very service, and which, it is to be presumed, are of intelligence, integrity, and judgment equal to the importance of their place and duty. It ordinarily cannot be [illegible] that the accused may be apprehended, and it is only when arrested in this way that the defendant is afforded an opportunity to exercise the right, so essential to the innocent and due to all, of examining the complainant and his witnesses, and of producing evidence in his own behalf. If it appears to the magistrate from all the testimony, in the case that an offence has been committed, and that the accused is probably the offender, the prisoner is bound to appear at this Court, and the accusation with all the testimony, papers and proofs certified to you; and it is here, gentlemen, that your power and functions should come in—your not to originate criminal prosecutions, but to review the action and judgment of the magistrate, and say by your superior wisdom to determine whether the party charged ought in truth and in justice to be placed at the bar of a criminal court to the hazard of his liberty, or perhaps the peril of his life. It is this high prerogative and important duty that gives to your institution of so much interest and concern to the public—so important for good when composed of good men, so fearful for evil when otherwise constituted. By any other general course of proceeding than this, the Grand Jury becomes what you and I, gentlemen, know to be most repugnant to the American people, a secret inquisitorial conclave of criminal censors touching the lives and liberties of others, who nothing know of their silent and hidden proceedings until called before the dock of a criminal court for trial: with no means of knowing of what they are accused, except that among the Latin terms and legal phrases contained in the useless verbiage of an indictment they find some peculiar technical name of an offence and the legal definition of an offence with no certainty of time when the crime charged is alleged to have been committed, except that it was a day (any day) within three years next preceding; and any place, except as to where it was done, save that it was perpetrated in the same county in which the indictment was found. No, gentlemen, the spirit of the times and public sentiment demands more than a fair and impartial administration of justice between man and his fellow. Imperiously demands that you shall be not merely a grand and powerful umpire for truth and the right as between accuser and accused, in all cases for the administration of the criminal law that may be presented to you by the responsible public authorities of the City.

All indictments found by you are to be endorsed by your Foreman as true bills, and by him in your presence presented in open Court, by which they become public records. Under it is the practice of the Court that you will endorse the names and residences of all witnesses examined by you, upon the indictment, in the case of every bill you find, to the end that the accused whose life or liberty is involved may immediately know upon whose testimony it is that he is to be placed at the criminal bar, and upon whose evidence it is proposed to consign him to a felon's prison, perhaps a felon's death.

I know this is not the present practice in this State, and that the contrary to this instruction has been most carefully observed in this City, as well in the Oyer and Terminer upon indictments for capital offences, as in the General Sessions in all other cases. It is, however, as well the opinion of the present learned District Attorney, (I am allowed to say,) as it is the sense of this Court, that the ends of public justice do not require that the men and means by which a party is to be prosecuted for a criminal offence should, after indictment, be concealed from the defendant until the hour of his trial, and then suddenly spring upon him to his utter confusion and overthrow, with no time or opportunity to contradict perjured testimony or impeach the character of false witnesses, nor to dispel or explain criminatory or *mysterious circumstances*. *Next in importance to the* prisoner knowing what the charge is, comes the importance of knowing who makes it. Of so much justice to the defendant is this held to be in England, that upon crimes of the greatest possible importance, it is within the discretion of the Court to allow the Crown to place witnesses upon the stand who had been examined by the Grand Jury, unless their names were endorsed upon the indictment.

This rule is so fair and just to those indicted for criminal offences that it ought to obtain in this Court.

Not more than twenty-three nor less than sixteen persons constitute a grand inquest; a concurrence of twelve is necessary to the finding of a bill of indictment. The foreman of your body is authorized to administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses appearing before you. Either of your number may act as clerk. It will be a misdemeanor, gentlemen, to disclose the finding of an indictment against any person not in confinement or under bail. It is your right to require the presence and counsel of the District Attorney, but not more than it is his privilege to appear and advise you in respect to all matters that may come for your action during this present service. You will now, gentlemen, be conducted to the Grand Jury chamber by your officers.

After this charge was delivered, the roll of the Petit Jury was called, the stereotyped excuses made, and the Court adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

It is understood that some important cases will be tried this Term. Among them we may mention the case of THEODORE H. GRAY, the "Vitriol man," of HOLMES, for the manslaughter of Policeman GOURLAY, and of MCGUCKIN, the Ocean Bath Distiller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

David C. Murray vs. Saratoga and Washington Railroad Co.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Before Clerke, J.

William McCormick vs. Hubbell et al.—Motion to set aside arrest, denied without costs, &c.

Mary L. Welkerell vs. Henry T. David—Motion granted, without costs.

Ferdinand Rush vs. John D. Walsh, President, &c.—Motion granted on defendant's giving security and on payment of costs of judgment and of motion.

Charles Nobles vs. Asher Taylor—Order to show cause dismissed, without costs and without prejudice.

David Diefendorf vs. Peter Ardel—Default opened on payment of disbursements and ten dollars cost of motion.

E. Robert Ronall vs. Frederick T. Searles—Inquest and judgment set aside on payment of actual disbursements, and on payment of five dollars cost of motion. Cause to be placed on day calendar for special Monday of February circuit, without further notice.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1855.

To Correspondents.

[illegible]

E. Downes, Thos. H. Pease, and D. S. Mitchell & Son, are Agents for the Daily Times in New-Haven, Conn. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to them.

American Sympathies in Europe.

The suggestion at Washington of American mediation in the quarrel between Russia and the Western Powers of Europe, and the discussion in the Press here in regard to the sympathies of this country on the Eastern question, have called forth extended comment from the London papers. There is mingled surprise and regret expressed that our people should lean either to Russia or to a state of indifference. Of course these papers mistake the importance due to the very extravagant [illegible] upon which they comment. They have long since suffered themselves to be humbugged into the practice of quoting opinions as American, which have neither respectable origin, moral weight, nor serious readers on this side the Atlantic. But this folly will cure itself after a time. It is fortunate in the present instance that they have not all been willing to take the motives ascribed for American sympathy or indifference for true, because found in the New-York *Herald*. The Ministerial journal of the British Metropolis, the *Morning Chronicle*, treats us on a more reputable basis. It cannot believe us sordid or entirely selfish. It cannot think the Cabinet at Washington capable of siding with the Czar because he is the rival of England and England the rival of the United States, simply as a bid for future advantage over England in the extension of Russian commerce. The *Chronicle* rather prefers to believe that—

"There is in the States a numerous, and, we fear, increasing, section of the population who [illegible] proclaim their utter indifference to the concerns of other parts of the world. America for the Americans is their motto, and their profession a total carelessness for aught besides. They would look on unmoved, though Napoleon's prophecy were realized in an extended sense, and the Christian world became divided into Republican and Cossack, with the Atlantic rolling between. Against principles so degraded, which would isolate America from the community of nations, and render her unworthy to participate in the progress, as she would not sympathize in the struggles, of Europe, we trust that public opinion throughout the States will, ere long, be roused. America has done too much for the benefit of the world, and played too active a part in its destinies, now to declare herself indifferent about right and wrong, aggression and resistance, despotism and freedom, merely because separated by a few thousand miles of water from the scene of conflict. *No high-minded and generous nation can witness without emotion the war maintained in the name of Justice against Ambition, in whatever part of the world it may be carried on.* We will not do our American relatives so much wrong, as to believe it possible that they can watch the issue of the great struggle now pending in Europe with no higher feeling than a desire to reap for themselves some peddler's profits out of the combatants."

This is all very fine sentiment for the present emergency; but utterly unmeaning when attempted to be applied in the broad sense the language we have italicised would convey. American intervention found no favor in England or France three years ago, when Kossuth, in the name of Justice then struggling against Ambition in Hungary, solicited material aid and Government sympathy. The whole principle of overt interference in European affairs was ignored at Washington, and this official refusal subsequently sanctioned and praised in London and Paris, as most consistent with our position and institutions. How, then, can it reasonably be expected that we should do more in the war of despots now going on in Eastern Europe? If England were fighting, single-handed, the Czar of Russia on a question of aggression or humanity, and had the right on her side, or even the semblance of right, the popular sentiment of this country might amount to more than "utter indifference." Not that the English people are universal favorites, but because the English Government is a Constitutional one, more nearly approaching our own than the absolutism of Russia. But in this instance there is no such plea. As we have often had occasion to remark, England has waived all claim to Transatlantic sympathy, by her association with Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph. These despots libel the name of "Justice" schemes, and are incapable of appreciating "Freedom" abroad. Turk and Cossack are alike indifferent to them on the point of Humanity. "Aggression" has been their own favorite game, and "Despotism" ranks among their highest privileges.

But this war, we are told, may settle the prediction of the great Napoleon, that Europe must become divided between Republican and Cossack. Therefore it is that the United States, having played so active a part in the world's destinies, must not now declare themselves indifferent to the issue. This *is* worth thinking of. But let us first know whether the issue is really joined between Republican and Cossack. We do not at present see it in this light. We much doubt, indeed, whether the English Ministry, of which the *Chronicle* is one of the acknowledged organs, would consent to such interpretation of the Eastern question, much less their allies of France and Austria. Whenever the struggle of "the peoples" in Europe resolves itself into this single issue, and England shall elect to stand by the Republican cause, to which her Constitution certainly assimilates more nearly than to the absolutism of the North, the sympathies of this country will find expression in something more effective than indifference. Our British "relatives" will then find that we neither desire to see Europe Cossack nor to make the Atlantic the arbitrary line between Freedom and Despotism.

How shall we treat Poverty?

How to treat Poverty is one of the problems which, happily, we have not often been driven to study out. It is one that needs the profoundest study. It cannot be settled by the experience of a single year, nor by dealing with it in its modified forms for a lifetime. In the old countries they have a richer experience than we. Long may it be before ours is as rich. But abroad they have one trick that we do not know. Not that they have learned how to treat Poverty, but Poverty unrelieved breeds Crime, and criminals they *can* take care of, for they have an America to buy them a passage to, while our poor must be cared for in our midst, and for the criminals that the faults of our social system beget there is no penal colony to relieve us of.

The present Winter has been teaching us long lessons in this science—the proper treatment of Poverty. We shall be guilty if we come to the threshold of another with as crude notions of the avenues that enlightened Benevolence should flow in. We hope that men who are interested in anything that pertains to the good of the race will watch closely the facts that are evolved in course of the Winter's experimentation. How far *may* we—how far *ought* we to give to beggars in the streets? Is there any danger of doing injustice when we punish vagrancy and begging? Do we harm any when we open houses in which to feed the poor and send kettles of soup and loaves of bread to the houses of the indigent? Will it help, or hurt, to pay a man's rent when an extortionate landlord storms for it in advance? Are our existing Associations for the Relief of the Poor satisfactory, if ample funds are supplied them? Is it good policy to create jobs for the simple sake of giving work to those who lack it, and can any system of removing those who cannot work here, into the country, be adopted with mutual benefit to City and country? These questions and the like of them press upon us now daily. Before the Fall of 1855 sets in, we should be able to meet and satisfactorily answer them.

In another part of this morning's paper we give two documents, that discuss some of these questions from different points of observation. The one suggests the danger and the positive harm that is done to general benevolence by our hints and cautions to be sure that we *know* the objects of our benevolence to be worthy, lest the receiver be harmed by the gift, tightening, as he alleges, the purse-strings, and giving excuses to the stingy for withholding aid. The other cites facts to show that some of our benevolence has not been wisely directed. Good authorities tell us that since the soup-houses have been opened in some portions of the City, the attendance upon the Industrial Schools has decreased. Some who were professional beggars and had been reformed have gone back to their old profession, and lost already all they had gained in habits of self-reliance and self-respect. Begging certainly has multiplied itself. Our basement doors are besieged from morning till night by seekers after charity. Some one is stationed on every block, and on Sundays the thoroughfares and the corners near the churches are thronged with them. Is this all because work is scarcer and the times harder? Or has dependence come to be more respectable, and is begging looked on as a calling less degrading?

We do not profess to give a definite opinion on these knotty subjects. We shall have greater respect for the self-conceit than for the wisdom of him who does, unless we can see that his opinion is based upon well-authenticated facts. We hope Mr. Gradgrind will be about this Winter gathering up facts. From them alone shall we be able to extract any theories for future guidance that will be safe, or any system of practice which can be followed, without the risk either of neglecting poverty that deserves attention or of encouraging indigence to lapse into hopeless pauperism.

One thing, however, is proved—that those organizations which work for the relief of the body through the agency of or coincident with the effort to improve the moral condition, are of the greatest service and do their work most thoroughly. When in the early Winter we published the programme and the contributions collected for purposes of charity by one of our City Churches, there flowed in upon us a very considerable wave of indignant responses. "How much better," said one, "if this thousand collected to support Sunday Schools had been spent in bread for the hungry." "Insulting," said another, "to offer to a woman who asks a bone to gnaw that her hunger may be appeased, a Bible or a tract." "Shame," said a third, "on the impracticable Christianity which takes the six hundred dollars to pay a man for preaching the Gospel to men and women who are famishing for the lack of bread." We did not publish these indignant epistles, for we *presumed* then—as we *know* now—that their authors would be heartily ashamed of their ignorant zeal before Spring. Let us go now to one of the Industrial Schools, or Sabbath Schools supported by the fund then and thus raised. We see children, who a year ago were begging, lying, stealing in the streets, now decently dressed and in some business that earns something—very little indeed sometimes, but always something—for the support of the family. We know that every child's history has been learned as far as possible, and so far as could be his home has been rendered comfortable. In it none have been allowed to suffer for food or for clothing, for fuel or for rent money; needed articles of either sort being so delicately conveyed—sometimes directly as if a reward for the child's attention; sometimes by way of a loan on easy terms; sometimes in payment for services rendered where the services were not really needed—that not a sentiment once developed of the dignity of self-reliance has been obliterated, nor the honest pride of any worthy parent been offended. The families have been watched over as if they were included within the charge of the church originating the school; their unemployed members transported to good situations in the country, so far as could be done, the children gathered into day-schools, and higher instincts than merely animal ones developed and nursed into growth. This the Winter has reëstablished to all observers:—that whether or not soup-houses have produced any incidental harm, whether or not any institution has mistaken objects for its charity, every Church has its legitimate sphere of duty to perform to all the poor that it can reach through its appointed means. Nor will any wise man, however important he deems the provisions for relieving immediate and day-to-day want, despise these permanent methods of relief which aim to prevent future want while ministering to that which is present.

General Scott—The Crimea.

It will scarcely be thought presumption, in this country, at least, to say that such a commander as Winfield Scott ought to have directed the Allied campaign in the Crimea to render its success sure. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, (now Lord Raglan,) though the *protégé* of Wellington, and long a member of his Staff—with the experience of the bloody field of Waterloo to aid him—bears no comparison, in point of practical Generalship, to the Hero of Vera Cruz and Mexico. He may not be responsible for all the sufferings of the campaign, nor justly amenable for the failure, thus far, of the siege. We deem it more than probable that the savage attacks upon his administration of the army, in the London *Times* are, in a measure, unwarranted by the facts of the case. But it is abundantly evident that he is not a Wellington in energy, nor a Scott in the general conduct of an important and almost vital campaign. "It has occurred to me," writes an intelligent correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, now on the Continent of Europe, "that Scott would have projected the expedition against Sebastopol at the outset. The instant he did so he would have made a requisition for reinforcements to the number of 30,000 or 40,000 men, provided that like Lord Raglan he had less than 30,000 to attack the enemy in his fastness. He would have insisted that these troops should begin to appear immediately after landing in the Crimea—not only to supply actual losses, but to increase his effective strength." The same writer continues:

He would never have attacked the position on the Alma in front without first sending a column by a wide detour to turn the Russian right flank, and it is probable that he would have turned the whole position, knowing full well that he would have chances enough of meeting the enemy on more equal terms. Tactics—by which is meant manœuvres in presence of the enemy—were not so much called into requisition here as strategy, by which is meant those movements which take place out of view of the enemy. On arriving before Sebastopol he would have devoted some days to incessant reconnoissances and investigations. Having fixed on Balaklava as his great depôt, he would at all hazards have maintained command of the Woronzoff road, and had there been the least risk of being cut off from it, as the English were on the 25th October, he would have begun at once, in anticipation of the wet season, to construct a macadamized road along the almost impassible route now used, or some other. For this object he would have employed, under an efficient officer, Turks, Tartars, soldiers—every one available at whatever price—knowing how indispensable such a thoroughfare would be for the reception of guns, munitions of war, provisions, hospital stores, fuel, huts, everything."

Such was substantially the line of policy, on a different but not less difficult theatre, adopted by General Scott in the memorable campaign from Vera Cruz to the gates of Mexico, conducted with only 8,000 effective troops, all told, and turning or conquering every fortified point that impeded his way, from the National Bridge to the King's Mill. His administrative talents in the camp shone, if possible, above his masterly generalship in the field; and the world has yet to measure—by contrast, it may be, with the conduct of the present war in Europe—the prodigies of success as well as valor which he accomplished with a force so inconsiderable as to amount to less than one-sixth the Allied Army in the Crimea, and in an enemy's country densely populated, and protected by a line of well-selected defences, rendered almost impregnable by nature, of nearly two hundred miles.

Mr. Edward Bates, of Missouri.

This gentleman, an old and distinguished member of the St. Louis bar, of sterling personal worth and fine abilities, has been warmly solicited to suffer his name to be used by the Whigs of the Legislature for the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Atchison. He declines the compliment in terms which reflect equal credit upon his good taste and unaffected devotion to the endearments of home, and the pursuits of private and professional life. When young, he tells his friends, he *did* once aspire to political distinction, but losing his aim, he was cured of the intellectual malady, and lost all desire for place and patronage.

Mr. Bates was one of the pioneer lawyers of Missouri. Talented and ambitious, he sought public preferment, but was beaten by the Benton influence, then, and for twenty years after, in the ascendant in the State. A devoted friend of Mr. Clay, and a consistent adherent of the Whig cause, he was content while other men bore sway, to make "the post of honor the private station." President Fillmore, on the death of General Taylor, sought to bring him from retirement into the new Cabinet, then forming at Washington. But he respectfully declined the handsomely-proffered honor. When his friend and neighbor, Mr. Geyer, was made Senator, to succeed Mr. Benton, his name was canvassed, though without his concurrence, for the place; and now, on the recurrence of a similar state of things in the Missouri Legislature, he is again solicited to enter the Senate. His reply is a model of perspicuity and sincerity. He says:

My pecuniary circumstances, though such as to enable me to feel comfortable and independent, are not such as to warrant me in abandoning my private pursuits, and devoting all my time and energies to the public service. When I was young, my ambition was an active principle, and would have led me to sacrifice much of time and comfort for the privilege of figuring in the high places of public life. But I was, long ago, cured of the intellectual malady—so near akin to patriotism—and being once so thoroughly beaten as to make me content with defeat, I, fortunately, lost the desire for public station along with the power to obtain it; and ever since, my purpose has been settled, never again to exhaust my energies and waste my better feelings in toilsome efforts—and perhaps vain and foolish efforts—to climb the slippery heights of politics. Besides, my opinions on most public subjects are formed and settled; my habits are retired and domestic, and all my sources of happiness are at home.

Visit Your Schools.

You couldn't do a better thing. Your boy has the idea that you care scarcely more than a fig's value about his progress there—your girl thinks that you are too busy about *more important* matters to worry about her recitations. Grammar is dry as dust to her, Geography is tedious, Arithmetic is a bore, Reading is horrid, Writing is her special abomination. If she speaks of either at the table she is hushed up. You talk of stocks and the Senatorship—of the war and free trade. The young ones learn to think their studies very small matters in comparison with yours.

But visit their school to-day. Hear a lesson or two recited. Learn from their teacher what their standing is, what their weak points are, in what they oftenest fail, in what they excel. See who sits next them in the school-room. See how they compare in personal appearance—whether they look happy and at home. If acquainted with their school habits you cannot but be interested in them, and then you cannot possibly avoid talking of them. Making *their* matters subjects of home conversation will certainly stimulate them to better efforts—make better scholars of them. By all means then visit your schools. Go alone if no one will go with you. You will always be welcomed by the teacher, unless he is a fit one to be turned off. The School Superintendents are out upon their semi-annual examinations now daily, and parents in the districts that they are visiting will find it an excellent opportunity to look in and see how their twigs are being bent, and foresee how their family tree is to be inclined. To-day they visit the Wooster-street school; Wednesday the Madison-street school; Thursday the Houston-street, and Friday the Female Department of the Twenty-seventh-street school. If you are in none of these districts, reader, do yourself a pleasure and your child a good by not waiting for their company, but go alone. You would not trust your horse to the best groom for three months unnoticed, nor your best domestic to go always to market. Is your horse of more consequence than your boy? or your dinner than your daughter?

Judge Stuart's Charge.

The Charge of Judge Stuart, delivered to the Grand Jury yesterday, will be read with unusual interest. It differs from ordinary documents in a variety of particulars. Judge Stuart takes strong ground in favor of apprising parties against whom indictments are found of the means which are to be employed in their prosecution. He opposes the concealment of the nature of testimony from the defendant in criminal cases, because the culprit is liable to suffer injustice from want of opportunity to rebut evidence. The Court also instructed the Jury to endorse witnesses, so that the prisoner may know upon whose testimony it is sought to convict him. These and kindred recommendations, looking toward the better enforcement of justice, are novel features in a Sessions' Charge. Judge Stuart has done a good work in calling attention to points which hitherto have been neglected, if not altogether omitted.

Losing Sight of Little Details.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am delighted with the marked change that has taken place in matters relating to the comfort, convenience and general improvement of the condition of our City since our worthy Mayor assumed its guardianship, but there are many *little circumstances* which are lost sight of by his Honor, and which our citizens are acquainted with. I refer to *the details in the enforcement* of the various complaints stated in the Complaint book. A complaint is made at the Mayor's office; it is then put in the hands of the Captain of the particular district in which the cause of the complaint is located; he *requests* the officer to remove the source of the trouble. But I have found in several instances that this too often *amounts only to a request*. The commands of the Mayor are *treated lightly*. A combination or *clique* of "*fine fellows*," or "*you treat me and I'll treat you*," is formed between the officer and the offender of the law, by which the command *fails to be executed*. I would be glad if Mayor Wood would look to these *details* in the performance of his orders,—then will our goodly City flourish like the green bay tree with water near the root. Will his Honor *annihilate* these friendly clique organizations and combinations designed to *thwart his noble purposes*, then will his name go down to posterity and his children will rise up and call him blessed. Respectfully, T. D. A.

We publish T. D. A.'s note, but under protest. That a Mayor, who has such a city as New-York to oversee—a crowd of officers, all snug and comfortable in their berths, and quite unused to performing their duties, to set to work and keep them at it—a chapter of abuses to correct, longer than most men can read without fainting—a metropolis to purify, of which almost every street and every department has been modeled and littered after the Augean stable pattern—that an Executive Officer thus occupied should occasionally "lose sight of many little details," is indeed very possible. But we venture that Mayor Wood "loses sight" of fewer "little details," in proportion to the crowd that are forced upon, and invited to his attention, than does the best citizen out of his small circle of duties that look towards the preservation of good order and the public weal. We doubt if T. D. A. is justified in saying that the orders which follow upon the heels of a complaint that is proved to be just, are treated only "as requests," or often fall of execution. The great majority, we know, are heeded with most commendable promptness, and the "Black Book" itself would be sufficient witness of the truth of our affirmation. But T. D. A. is a good citizen, and we hereby request him the next time that he can discover any reason for reiterating his complaint, that he enter it in the "Complaint Book." If promptly thereafter the alleged abuse is not corrected, a good many fathers "will rise up and call him blessed," for showing them what they have a month sought in vain to find, a weak point and a dereliction of duty on the part of our marvelously-active Mayor, who has taught us, as if for the first time, what is meant by an "Executive Officer."

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY—No. III.

The Magnetic Telegraph.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

In my letter of yesterday I offered a description of the Magnetic Clock belonging to the Observatory, by use of which the observer is able to note, even within the hundredth part of a second, the precise time at which a star crossed the meridian.

But, possibly, some of my readers are not familiar with the operation of the Magnetic Telegraph, and, therefore, cannot fully appreciate the perfections of the magnetic clock thus described. Let us see if we cannot get a homely illustration—not of the scientific principle of the magnetic telegraph, nor of the precise mechanism of the instrument, but of the *means* by which we may instantaneously record our thoughts at a point hundreds of miles distant from us. Electricity is the motive power of the magnetic telegraph. It is, so to speak, trained lightning. Every child knows that lightning, when it strikes an iron rod, will follow it to the earth unless some other object attracts it in a different direction. It will always do so if the rod is thoroughly "insulated;" that is, permitted to come in contact with no other material which has attracting qualities similar to that of metallic substances. Now, the "battery," found in each telegraph office, may be designated as a lightning maker; that is to say, it is so constructed as to create and hold in reserve for use, as wanted, an abundance of electricity or lightning. Whenever it is applied to one end of the telegraphic wire, it runs along it at once to the other end of it—just as lightning follows the entire length of the lightning rod.

At the end of the wire *to* which a message is to be sent is a spiral spring, gently holding back a little steel point—the *magnetic pen*. Just in front of this pen is a reel, upon which is wound a narrow strip of blank white paper, designed to receive the message. Let it be remembered that the pen is *fixed* in its position, marks no curves or angles, and is immovable *except* as the spring which holds it permits it to start slightly forward when desired. The reel of paper,—placed in front of the pen, and so near to it as almost but not quite to touch it—is connected with a sort of clock-work arrangement, by which, when the instrument is in operation, the paper is slowly and evenly unrolled.

The several letters of the alphabet, under the Morse system, are represented by a series of combinations of dots and dashes; thus a single dot (.) may be the letter A, a dot and dash (.—) may be C, a dot and dash of double length (.——) may be D, and so on to the end. The stream of electricity—the "stroke of lightning"—running along the wire and reaching the pen above described, has the effect of pushing it forward upon the slowly revolving coil of paper, and holding it there just so long as the stream of electricity continues to play upon the wire; and when *that* ceases, the delicate spiral spring at once withdraws it. It will now be seen that, as the paper is moving continually while the instrument is in operation, when the pen is pressed against it by the force of the electric current, it makes a continuous mark upon it, just so long as this current continues to flow. So if the electric current is alternately put on the wire and shut off rapidly, the pen is brought to and taken from the paper with precisely corresponding alternation and rapidity.

This letting on and shutting off the current of electricity, is what is technically known as "opening" and "closing of the circuit." A "circuit" is the arrangement for metallic connection between the battery or reservoir of electricity, and the point *to* which a message is to be sent. The operator has at his desk a "key," nothing more than a little brass knob—so arranged that when he presses upon it he causes a connection to be made between the reservoir of electricity and the wire leading to the point where his message is to be received. If he rapidly taps this key, he rapidly puts on and shuts off from the wire the electricity; and the result is, that the pen at the other extremity of the wire makes dots, and, just in proportion to the length of time during which he presses the key—and so enables the electricity to travel on its mission along the wire—is the length of the dash or straight line recorded at the place *to* which he is writing.

To apply this to the magnetic clock, as stated in my last, a wire passes from the battery into the top of the clock and connects with the head of the pendulum, which is of metal. Another wire, connecting with the recording pen, passes up from beneath the clock to a little steel column, which is placed just below where the end of the pendulum would be were it not in motion. This column and this pendulum do not touch each other; but on the top of the column is a globule of mercury, which fills up the slight space between the steel column and the end of the pendulum, so that at each swing of the latter, its lower point is compelled to pass through the mercury. Now, the instrument is set in motion, and the stream of electricity is pressing upon the wire ready to execute its mission; but, as the pendulum swings away from the mercury, it can do nothing, because it has no complete track on which to travel, until it reaches the mercury; and for the brief space of time which is consumed in passing through that the connection is complete, the electricity passes from the battery through the clock and back, the pen is pressed to the paper, and a dot is the result—a dot repeated just as often, and just as instantaneously, as the connection is renewed by this simple process. Thus the pendulum is its own magnetic operator, and records, telegraphically, its seconds. I need not explain this incidental part of my subject further, I trust; and I have only to request my scientific readers to bear in mind that I have purposely disregarded, and left out of sight, important philosophical and scientific principles and modes of applying them, connected with the magnetic telegraph,—my object being, not to critically describe this remarkable invention, but to present a practical idea, to the youngest reader, of the general mode by which the essential *result* is produced. S.

Amusements.

Burton's Theatre.—Mrs. Mowatt's excellent Comedy of "Fashion" was reproduced here last evening. There is some well intentioned banter in this play, and considerable ingenuity in avoiding hackneied situations where they seem inevitable. The plot, though slight, is worked out with skill, and increases in interest to the end. At long intervals this Comedy merits, and will always achieve, success.

The cast last night although described as "unexceptionable" was open to objection in the female department. The lady who impersonated the parvenu *Mrs. Tiffany* indulged in an unnecessary amount of exaggeration. Surely *Mrs. Tiffany* is sufficiently ridiculed by the authoress without being endowed with the gesticulations of a stump orator by the actress. Such fierce swaying of hands, such unnecessary contortions of body are not at all necessary. Mrs. Hough's sustained the character of *Millinette* with tact and completeness, but it is out of her line; she should have been *Mrs. Tiffany*. Mrs. Burton in a preposterous costume played the old Maid *Prudence* with marked ability, but, here again a clever actress is cast entirely out of her line. *Gertrude*, Miss Raymond, and *Seraphina*, Mrs. Hough, were good.

The male characters are all well played. *Adam Trueman*, (Mr. Burton), is a well drawn character, and loses none of its genial vigor in the hands of Mr. Burton.

The costumes are good, but in other respects the Comedy is got up in a very slipshod manner.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Blake takes his benefit to-night. We need only mention the fact.

The Mayor and the Hackmen.

Section 31 of the ordinance regulating the licensing, rates of fare, numbering, stands, driving, &c., &c., of hackney coaches, carriages, cabs and stages, in the City of New-York, passed May 16, 1845, *and never repealed*, reads as follows:

"No person shall solicit or request, nor shall the *licensed* owner or driver of any hackney coach, carriage or cab, or accommodation stage coach, solicit or request, hire, employ, suffer or permit any person to solicit or request, in any way, directly or indirectly, any person or persons in the public streets, or at any place of public amusement, or on board of any steamboat or other vessel, or at any steamboat landing, or other landing, or upon any wharf or pier in the City of New-York, to ride in, or hire, or engage or employ any hackney coach, carriage or cab, or stage coach, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered from such person, owner or driver, any or either of them, severally and respectively."

Now, this law was a dead letter. The hack-drivers ignored it, and the public forgot that any such ordinance had ever existed. But Mayor Wood, on his advent to power, lost no time in hunting up the ordinance, and such as had the temerity to violate it. The hack-drivers are consequently in a great state of excitement, and are using their best endeavors for a repeal of the (to them) obnoxious ordinance aforesaid.

They held a meeting last night, and resolved to work with increasing energy for the repeal of section 31, and with that view appointed Committees for the different Wards to solicit petitions for its repeal. The hackmen say that it is no crime to solicit work. The men who made the law of which they complain, solicited votes, and used every effort to obtain office. Why, therefore, should the hack driver be prevented from soliciting employment? They think the law unjust and undemocratic and ought to be repealed. They will hold another meeting on Saturday next.

The Ocean Bank Defalcation—Another Application to Bail the Teller.

Before Judge Stuart.

AT CHAMBERS.

Yesterday shortly after the Court of General Sessions had adjourned, an application was made to Judge Stuart at Chambers, to bail Mr. McGuckin, the defaulting Teller of the Ocean Bank. John Brady, Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant, who is confined in the City Prison in default of $25,000 security. On behalf of the People, Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick appeared, and three owners of real estate, were rigidly examined as to their competency to become bondsmen. The examination was concluded at 6 o'clock last evening, and the matter was further postponed until to-day, for the purpose of advising with District-Attorney Hall. It is asserted that on the trial of this Bank teller for the crime of embezzling about $100,000 from the Ocean Bank, the public will be somewhat surprised respecting certain developments in regard to McGuckin's disposal of the enormous amount of plunder. The Broadway gambling houses are said to have received the lion's share of the finances, an exposé of which will ere long be given in open Court.

The $500 Confidence Game—Arrest of the Swindler.

In yesterday's Times we published an account of the *modus operandi* by which a native of Penobscot County, Maine, named Jonathan Wilson, was robbed of his money and watch, valued at $500, and Officer Kinner of the Police "Shadows," has since arrested the principal offender. The prisoner was brought before the Chief of Police, and placed among some twenty different persons, where he stood conversing, when the victim came into the office and clearly identified him as the man who feloniously obtained his funds. As the crime was committed in Hoboken, New-Jersey, the defendant was committed to the Tombs, to await the arrival of a requisition from Gov. Price of that State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would call the attention of those interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

Notice.—I have this day sold to Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, New-York, the patent right of my ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock;" or, The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The said remained there for a period of forty days, while the visitors got tired of turning the deals with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being [illegible].

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 and 148 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the depression of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done; which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO., No. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned to the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DR. RUSH'S BALSAMIC SYRUP OF WHITE MUSTARD, For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pains and soreness of the breast, and a tough, tenacious phlegm. In bottles for 25 cents and one dollar. Sold by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 241 Broadway; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

RICH & CO.'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT! Per Telegraph. New-Orleans, Feb. 2, 1855. Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., New-York. Two stores burnt last evening. Your Safes triumphant. S. & F.

LAST DAY.—$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY Residence.—Valuable Building Lots and Farms will be divided among 600 subscribers on the 5th day of February, 1855. Each subscriber, for only $15, will receive a warrantee deed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 5 to 20 acres. A few shares left. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

SILKS, SILKS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT bargains in Rich Dress Silks, of every style. We will open this morning, one case of Rich Plain Silks, at 5s. per yard, worth 12s., slightly spotted, but not to injure them. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Griffin's unpickable defiance locks and cross bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Plan for Building a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I send you a plan for building a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean. It is my first essay at writing for the press; my domestic having emptied most of my literary waters, but if you think it worth publishing, you will please correct its imperfections, and give it a place in what I call the best daily paper.

I think, Sir, there is nothing that our Government can do, that would so much advance the greatness and glory of the Nation, as to build a national military Railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

It would insure the settlement of all our far Western country. It would be the means of civilizing the wild Indians; of easily governing the Mormons; be a binding chain to strengthen and perpetuate the Confederacy of the whole Union; and, in the event of a war with France and England, it would become indispensably necessary for the protection of our Western possessions.

Our Government can easily build it; and it should commence immediately.

Let them select the best route for a good road in Summer and in Winter, where fuel and water can be easily got, sufficient for the use of the road at all seasons in the year. These things are of much more importance to the country than the accommodating of any city or State.

Let the Government pass a law authorizing the enlistment of, say ten thousand, able-bodied men into the service of the United States, (to work, not to fight); pay each man about two hundred dollars per year; clothe and feed them; place a sufficient number in the Iron Mountains, to get out iron for the rails; and, as fast as the road is graded, lay the rails, and run cars, with provisions, iron, &c., for the road.

Let the men be divided into sections of about 100 men each; separate the foreigners, according to their language; let every other section be Americans, and well armed, to keep off the Indians—to enforce discipline and maintain good order along the whole line.

Let the men be enlisted for the term of the completion of the road. And every man who serves out his time, or gets an honorable discharge, give him 160 acres of land for a farm; and if he is prudent, and saves his wages, he will be able to improve and stock his farm, and become an independent good citizen.

Let some competent man, who wishes to immortalize his name, by having it placed among the benefactors of his country, be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the whole line. Let his political sentiments be, *American Greatness*—and let all his officers be of the same school of politics. Let there be one captain and one lieutenant to each company, but no assign. As fast as the road is worked, place the telegraph wires, and let the Commander report to the War Department the weekly progress of the road; honorably mentioning the names of the Captains and Companies who are the most progressive in the work, which will prove an incentive to emulation.

I want to know if the gold in California belongs to Uncle Sam? If it does, let him assert and maintain his right to it. Not by sending an army to stop the boys from digging; that he cannot do; for his troops would desert, and turn diggers also. But I will tell you what can be done: He can pass laws prohibiting the exportation of unstamped gold from the State. He can place revenue officers at the shipping ports, and direct the officers along the Mexican line to enforce the law; and to say to all the rogues from all quarters: Go, boys, get as much gold as you can, bring it to my mint, and I will give you $15 for every ounce of good dust that you bring. The small balance I reserve to build you a good railroad, that you may, when sick or worn down with hard labor, easily and speedily return home, at a very small expense. But if you will not submit to my law, but try to smuggle out your gold, I will surely catch you; and let your name be Jonathan, Patrick, John Bull, Johnny French, or Chinaman, I will confiscate all your gold to the *building of that road*.

When the Washingtonians were marching through our streets, crying, *we want work—we want bread*, our good Mayor replied, "I am very sorry for you; but the law limits me to $300, and I must obey the law, for I regard my oath of office."

But Uncle Sam can give them plenty of work, plenty of bread, plenty of clothes, plenty of money, and a farm of land besides; and at the same time cause the labors to benefit the nation and the world at large, beyond all calculation.

We would have the road built, and always constructed by good, scientific military men, who shall be strictly accountable to the United States Government for all their acts.

Let Congress regulate the speed of the trains, the price of passage, and the rate for freight—both foreign and domestic. And while the foreign merchant is charged a fair and equitable price for his goods, reduce it on the freight of our own people to a rate that will pay all expenses of the road, and gradually liquidate the remaining debt.

How much better for the Government to build and keep the road, than to give a charter to any private person, or company of men, to speculate on the public lands, and enrich themselves with the property of the Commonwealth; while their road would be more liable to disruptions from evil disposed persons, and riotous mobs.

A good substantial road, well conducted by Government officers, would draw much freight from Europe. Merchants would send their goods by it, in preference to going long and dangerous voyages in hot latitudes; while by this way they can go with greater dispatch, and at a less risk and cost.

Say a ship has arrived from England, with a freight of goods for China. The wires take the news of her arrival to their consignee in San Francisco, that in about as many days her freight will be there. He gets a ship ready; the goods are all there within the specified time; she hoists them on board; and is off for China before they could have crossed the isthmus on the other route.

And now, Sir, let us beseech Congress to cease log-rolling, President-making, negro-jangling, and all unnecessary legislation; and go to work like honest men, and give us such a road. For which favor we will always be thankful, and ever pray.

POOR RICHARD.

The Code of Procedure.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your Albany correspondent, "J. B. S.," does unintentional injustice to the Code, Codification, and the Commissioners. In proof that his remarks are unjust, I offer the following statement of facts.

The Commissioners were required to present their first report within a time too short for the proper digestion of the subject. They had prepared it with a view to consistency of its parts. It was subjected to alterations suggested by the whims, or hastily formed opinions of some of its parts, of the Legislature. It has from time to time been subject to the same influence. The right of the Legislature to alter it before or after adoption cannot be doubted; but such right should have been exercised only after a careful view and comparison of all its parts—one with another. The lawyers keeped obloquy upon it. (Since the time when the craftsmen of Ephesus cried out against Paul, because they thought their craft in danger, has it ever been known that self-interest has failed to arouse men who have considered their interests in danger?) Judges were elected to administer the new system, who had practiced, may, practiced under the old; and can it be wondered that their love for the flesh pots of Egypt blinded them to the advantages of the new land upon which they had entered? Some went further, and prevented the reprehensible spectacle of Judges chosen to administer law—denying that law, and rolling on the Legislature which had created it, and blasphemously lying in the face of the Constitution itself, which had provided for the enactment of the law! Judges chosen the law, and were yet ignorant of some of its provisions. One held that the code, "being in derogation of the common law, should be strictly construed"—in ignorance of, or willful disregard to, the section of the code which provided that that rule of law should not apply to the code.

The Code now in force has labored under the disadvantages of being an entirely new system, and therefore not capable of being understood by intuition, as some lawyers thought it should have been; of being hastily prepared and hastily altered; of having Judges to administer it who preferred the old practice or hated the new, and would not give the latter a fair trial; of the strictures, plausible or shallow, yet powerful, of lawyers; of the formidable hidden opposition of lawyers; yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, it has triumphed, and will triumph. There is no chance of a return to the old practice. Meanwhile, the Code is incomplete—not as to what has been adopted, for that is complete so far as it goes, but in that it does not embrace the whole practice.

In 1849, a complete system of practice in civil cases was presented to the Legislature, and an other to govern criminal procedure. They have never been acted upon! Does the Legislature obey the Constitution?

One unfair means of prejudicing the people against the Code was resorted to, which I must mention. Some Solon would discover in the proposed Codes provisions which he did not like, and would forthwith launch jeremiads upon the people, as victims of the Codifiers. I took occasion once to expose one of these croakers, by showing that the obnoxious provisions were taken from the *Revised Statutes*, then and now the law of this State!

The question resolves itself into this—can and should the laws of this State be systematized and gathered together in compact form—in other words, Codified? That it can be done, is evidenced by the Codes—Theodosian, Justinian, Napoleonic—and the Revised Statutes of this State, which are in the nature of a Code. That it should be done, common sense teaches. Why leave the practitioners to search the Revised Statutes, the rules of Courts, and the decisions of Judges scattered through many books, and subject to unexpected alterations? What would we think of a carpenter who should keep some of his tools at his shop, some at his house, some in various houses upon which he was at work, and some anywhere or nowhere?

B. W.

THE STORM IN HALIFAX—VESSELS WRECKED.—HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—A violent gale of wind, accompanied with snow and rain, raged yesterday. The tide, forced into the harbor by the gale, rose higher than for years past. A great many cellars in Water and Hollis-streets were overflowed and much valuable property destroyed. A few of the vessels at the wharves suffered, one or two small craft were sunk. Many of the wharves also sustained considerable damage. Royal mail steamship *Asia*, which arrived early in the morning from Boston, received slight injury to her boats and did not leave for England until the evening. Before proceeding her upper spars were lowered, and the ship was made all snug to contend with the heavy sea outside. The schooner *Scooter*, belonging to Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, which sailed last week for Boston, with a cargo of herring, was lost in the gale of Friday night at Liverpool—when all on board, consisting of ten persons, perished. It is said that the vessel was knocked to pieces against the wharves in Liverpool harbor—and that portions of her cargo were actually floating about the streets. Four bodies were washed ashore. A new bark, the *Wave*, belonging to S. Freeman, Esq., of Milton, was driven upon the bar, and went to pieces. Crew saved. A bark owned by E. Barss was also lost at the same place. The crew was saved by means of ropes from the shore. The brig *Dilecate*, from the West Indies, is also a total wreck in Liverpool harbor. Other wrecks near Liverpool are spoken of, but particulars have not yet been communicated.

☞ The following story is told in the London papers: The French, having remarked an unusual activity among the *gardens of our Quarantine Fort*, were anxious to know the cause of it, and for that purpose determined to get hold of some Russian sentinel at the outposts. For that purpose many a Zouave offered to furnish the article in question. That very night a wearied Muscovite heard a rustling among the bushes. He cried, "Who goes there?" but the only answer he received was a grunt. Thinks he to himself, "This is some fat pig that has deserted from the enemy. Bless me, if I could only get hold of it, and smuggle it into the fort, so that our officers may not lay hold of it!" With this view, he returns the grunt, the conversations becomes interesting to both parties, and at last the worthy Russian sees the object of his desires approach. He lays down his musket to seize it, but oh! horror, the treacherous beast turns the tables upon him, throws him down, and gags him in no time; then, with a low whistle, he calls five Zouaves to his aid, who carry off his victim to the French camp in triumph.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent-Office for the week ending Jan. 30, 1855—each bearing that date:

I. J. W. Adams, of Sharpstown, Md., for improved implement for boring wells.

Wm. Adamson, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in distilling gas.

Abel H. Bartlett, of Kingsbridge, N. Y., for hot-air furnace.

B. F. Babbitt, of New-York, N. Y., for car ventilator.

John Blackwood, of Franklin County, Ohio, for improvement in seed planters.

John Brown, of Lawn Ridge, Ill., for improvement in seed planters.

Dexter H. Chamberlain and John Harlshorn, of Boston, Mass., for fountain brush.

Alfred Doe, of Concord, N. H., for improvement in ploughs.

James Eaton, of Townsend Harbor, Mass., for improvement in dies for cop-tube machines.

George Fowler, of Northford, Conn., for double-acting force pump.

Hezekiah Griswold, of Hartford, Conn., for improvement in the yoke of oxen.

Jonathan Hibbs, of Tullytown, Pa., for improvement in clover hullers.

Alex. Hall, of Lloydsville, Ohio, for improvement in piano-fortes.

John Hobbs, of Hallowell, Me., for improvement in grain and ground seed sowing machines.

Washburn Hoes and Birdsill Holly, of Saucon Falls, N. Y., for improvement in carriage wheels.

Russell Jennings, of Deep River, Conn., for improvement in augers.

Wm. H. McNamee, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in locking spindle door latches.

Sidney S. Middlebrook, James B. Blakslee, and Chas. F. Blakslee, of Newton, Conn., for improvement in machinery for felting hat-bodies.

John B. Nichols, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in sewing-machines.

Aaron Palmer, of Brookport, N. Y., for improvement in the construction of the frame of grass harvesters.

Elijah F. Parker, of Proctorsville, Vt., for improvement in lantern frames.

Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass., for improvement in cable stoppers.

Henry Rogers, of Ferrisburg, Vt., for improved force-pump.

David Russell, of Drawersburg, Ind., for improvement in harvester cutters.

Alex. O. H. F. Schorn, of Murfreesboro', Tenn., for improvement in portable fire arms.

Thaddeus Sellock, of Greenwich, Conn., for improvement in methods of working Franklinite ore.

John Shelley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in carriage wheels.

Geo. L. Squier, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., for improvement in straw cutters.

Joseph Stockdale, of Ypsilanti, Mich., for improvement in cultivator teeth.

Jonathan G. Trotter, of Newark, N. J., for improvement in the construction of furnaces for zinc white.

Henry G. Tyer and John Heim, of New-Brunswick, N. J., for improvement in processes for making India rubber cloth.

Elisha Watson, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in cylindrical boilers.

Salem Wilder, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in waxing thread in sewing machines.

Pinney Yeager, of Milwaukie, Wis., for improvement in sewing machines.

James G. Ewbank, of New-York, N. Y., assignor to Wm. Everdell, Jr., of same place, for improvements in spurs.

Edwin A. Morrison, of Leesburg, Va., assignor to himself and Robert F. Morrison, of Richmond, Va., for improvement in delivering apparatus of grain harvesters.

Geo. A. Measham, of New-York, N. Y., for window sasher.

Reissues.—Cornelius B. Schenckelberg, of Seneca, N. Y., for improvement in gate posts.

Charles Minotti and William M. Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in fulminate locks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Female Complaints.—HERNDON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The low fees of HURTON, CLARK & CO., (now deceased by the death of Mr. HURTON, the only person by the name of Hurton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HERNDON, CLARK & CO., surviving partner and sole successor, No. 135, 175 and 311 Bowery,) all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared daily by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of this branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as extreme depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HERNDON, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, or without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hopkins, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 27 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and has the personal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Hopkins, Hopkins & Aspinwall, Hopkins & Co., and Hopkins, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hopkins's supervision the same as for 30 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HERNDON, CLARK & CO.,

Chemists & Druggists, No. 135, 175 & 311 Broadway.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Dr. James McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture.—This is the best and cheapest remedy ever discovered for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, pain in the chest, &c. For Croup it is a sure preventive. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 138 Fulton-st.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn—Chaplain of the House of Representatives, will deliver a Lecture at the Mulberry-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Ride, Axe and Saddle-Bags, Sketches of Western Life.* Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door, or at the office of this paper.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agent.

BROADWAY BOWER, Feb. 2, 1855.

☞ Democratic Whig Ward Meeting.—On motion of EDWARD MUNDELLE, of the 22d Ward, it was unanimously resolved, That the benefit of the labors of the Committee of nominal assignees of the Whigs to serve in the State Senate, from the City of New-York in the United States Senate, is to accrue with the Democrats of this Ward, and that we hold it as an evidence of the fidelity of the Whig party to a due regard to the interest of fidelity to Freedom, Humanity and Justice.

It was also

Resolved, That the above Resolution be published in the Daily New-York Times, Commercial Advertiser, and Albany Evening Journal.

JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.

PIERS C. VAN WYCK, THOMAS C. ACKERS, } Vice Chairmen.

W. E. BROWER, JAMES CRAWFORD, } Secretaries.

☞ New-York Mechanical Association for the Encouragement of Young Men.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Association, that the Library will be opened, in the room of Immanity, on the 1st instant, for the reception of books, and that the entire collection will be ready for the public on the 15th instant. Any member who may wish to have the use of great products, irrespective of party, to call in the office, No. 346 Broadway, and sign the following declaration, avowing that you will support and protect your own interests.

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, our best determination to support the Labor of the people of this country, in lieu of the interests of home. We further pledge ourselves to support the interests of those who have shown a disposition to support the Mechanic and Laborer. We further pledge ourselves that we will never vote for any person, by all means in our power, to all measures that may be made to work in the interests of the American people. DANIEL WALFORD, President.

J. THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

☞ The Masonic Commercial Group of Yellow Fever Remedies.—Cure of Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Remittent Fever, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague

My Walls All Right!

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The recent number of your paper appeared an extract from the Mayor's "Black Book," wherein Patrick Caffrey complains that the walls of No. 140 West Seventeenth-street are cracking, and the lives of himself and his fellow-citizens of the vicinity imperiled by the steam-engine on the premises aforesaid. The Councilman and Police Captain of the District, together with Insurance Inspectors, have been called in by the undersigned, and, after careful examination can find no ground or reason for such a complaint. The walls of the building are substantial, the engine entirely new, under proper supervision, and, moreover, under three-horse power! It may be that the maker of this terrible machine did not understand his business, and that Mr. Caffrey's scientific capacity and perspicuity have enabled him to detect imperfections and destructive propensities of mechanism, quite invisible to less prying geniuses. I cannot, however, find his name in any list of engineering celebrities on either side of the Atlantic! Perhaps he has made our Mayor's "Black Book" his first step on the road to fame—or rather to that notoriety which is the infirmity of little minds! By giving the above a place in your excellent journal, you will do an act of simple justice, and confer a favor on

LOUIS D'HOMERGUE,
No. 140 West Seventeenth-street.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.
MONDAY, Feb. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain inactive and unchanged in price,—sales having been made since our last of only about 60 bbls., chiefly Pots at $6 62½@$6 75; with some Pearls at $7 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,200 lbs. American Yellow taken at 27c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is moderate, but prices are sustained, the stock not being very extensive.

COCOA—A sale of 180 bags St. Domingo was reported, to-day, on private terms.

COFFEE—The inquiry is fair at previous figures,—Rio being in the most request. The day's sales embrace 188 pkgs. Java at 13½c.@13½c.; 60 bags Laguayra at 10½c.@10¾c.; 1,200 Rio at 9½c.@10½c.—the latter rate for a very choice lot; and 130 St. Domingo at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There is said to be less activity in the market, but this is occasioned mainly by the scantiness of the stock here, which enables factors to adhere to the improved rates given in our last, which we report:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	8	8
Middling	9	9	9	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	9½	10	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are generally depressed and languid, the common qualities suffering most in these respects, as such are not much noticed at present. The medium and finer kinds are moderately inquired for, chiefly by the Eastern and local trade at quotations. The day's sales do not exceed 4,400 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	$8 18¾@$8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 68¾
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Canadian is inactive and drooping. 300 bbls. superfine, fine, were obtained at $9 25@$9 75 ⅌ bbl. Southern is pretty brisk, the home and export demand being fair at full prices. The day's sales add up 1,900 bbls. at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to favorite, and $9 37½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather more freely offered, but is in very limited request and is slightly tending downwards. Small lots of Southern Red were purchased by a city miller at old rates; but, in other respects, we heard of nothing new. Rye is abundant enough for the season, but distillers being well supplied, the article is in very slack demand at $1 25 per bush. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are saleable and firm at 61@66c. per bush. Corn is brisk and buoyant, being rather sparingly offered, while it is pretty actively sought after, in part by shippers. The day's sales reach 45,000 bushels at 99c.@$1 for Southern white and yellow; 97c. for some Jersey yellow, all here; and 95c. for Southern white, in Baltimore, freight to Liverpool paid.

HAY—No important change has occurred in this line. The sales are light at Saturday's prices.

HOPS—Are in fair supply and are retailing at 30c.@33c. per lb.

IRON—There is a very dull and heavy feeling perceptible in the market. No important movements have transpired since our last. Prices are nominally the same.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and worth, in small parcels, about $1 87½, cash, ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Some inquiry has been making for foreign; but no considerable transactions have resulted therefrom.

LIME—We are still without a supply. No sales. Rockland is quoted as being worth $1 for common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans was purchased to-day to the extent of 100 bbls. at 28c. ⅌ gallon, indicating a steady market. Nothing new in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held with increased firmness, but is not in much request. A fair inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which comprise 230 bbls., in lots, at 41@41c. cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar is less abundant, and is selling at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl. Rosin has not varied much. The demand, especially for shipment, is gradually improving. This day's sales include 750 bbls. common at $1 70 ⅌ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered, and 500 bbls. No. 2 at $1 [illegible].

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. There is a little more demand for Red Oil, which is selling at 66c. cash, ⅌ gallon. Olive is rather quiet, but steady. 100 baskets were procured at $3 37½ each. Linseed is very dull. Whale parcels are scarcely noticed, and cannot be sold for more than, if for as much as, 77c. ⅌ gallon. Consumers are in no great need of stock. The jobbing trade is limited, from store, at 80c.@81c. ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is in moderate request at 80c.@85c., as to quality, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very brisk, but previous prices are still current. The day's business includes 700 bbls., at $12 50 for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $12@$12 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess; and $16@$16 50 for City Mess, ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs command 7c.@7⅛c. ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are moderately active and steady, with sales of 260 pkgs. at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The sales of Bacon embrace 150 bxs. Short Middles at 6½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair request and no firm in price,—the day's sales consisting of 400 bbls. and tcs. good to prime, at 9½c.@10c.; and 500 kegs prime, mostly at 10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is more active, but is rather lower,—the sales including 450 bbls., at $6 25@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for Country Mess; $11@$13 for repacked Western; $14@$15 for repacked Chicago, &c.; and $15 50@$16 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Besides which, there have been sales made of 150 tcs. Prime Mess Beef at $21 50@$21 75 ⅌ tierce; and 250 bbls. Beef Hams at $16@$17 ⅌ bbl.—showing a firmer market for these. Butter and Cheese are saleable and buoyant in price.

RICE—The market exhibits no essentially new feature. The sales comprise 350 tcs. fair to choice at $4@$4 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in some request at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.; but is held for more money. Flax is scarce and nominal. The last sale of Calcutta Linseed was effected at $2 ⅌ bushel. Reaped Timothy is selling slowly at prices equivalent to $20@$21 ⅌ tierce.

SOAP—There were 200 bxs. Castile purchased at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are rather quiet but rule firm. Sales were made to-day of 120 hhds. New-Orleans at 4½c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.—the quotations which should have appeared in our last; and (by auction) 300 hhds. New-Orleans at $4 50@$5 31½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Prime is in ample stock and is very dull at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues to improve both in demand and value. The day's sales amount to 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 33c.@34c. cash, and short credit, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—As usual on the first day of the week, business in this line to-day was rather slack. For Liverpool, the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at 3s.@3s. 6d.; about 20,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5d., in bulk, and 5½d. in ship's bags; 200 packages Bacon at 27s. 6d.; 150 tierces Beef at 3s. 3d.; and some small lots of heavy goods at 20s., the latter ⅌ ton. For London, the engagements were very limited and rates were unchanged. For Havre, we heard that there were 7,000 bushels Corn taken at 8c.; with small lots of other goods at previous quotations. For other ports there was nothing really new reported.

Commercial Items.

INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR AND MEAL.—The following are the returns of Flour and Meal inspected at the port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending 31st December last; also the total inspections of the year 1854, in comparison with former years:

	Last Qr.	Prev. Qrs.	Total 1854.
Superfine Flour, bbls.	137,764	430,699	568,463
Fine Flour, bbls.	361	[illegible]	[illegible]
Condemned Flour, bbls.	733	3,806	4,539
Rye Flour, bbls.	5,103	17,235	22,338
Corn Meal, bbls.	16,065	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine Flour, half bbls.	[illegible]	5,990	[illegible]
Corn Meal, half bbls.	308	806	1,174
Middlings, bbls.	515	3,269	3,784
Buckwheat Meal, hhds.	50	217	267

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS FOR THE LAST FOUR YEARS.

	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
Flour, bbls.	609,412	[illegible]	875,514	872,546
Flour, half bbls.	8,820	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,080
Corn Meals, bbls.	85,657	97,520	75,804	66,709
Corn Meal, hf. bbls.	1,174	670	2,025	1,225
Corn Meals, hhds.	267	412	200	575
Rye Meal, bbls.	22,338	16,988	11,396	10,[illegible]
Middlings, bbls.	3,784	2,204	2,717	4,[illegible]

The amount of Wheat exported from Cleveland by lake in 1853 was 2,010,000 bushels. In 1854 the amount was only 50,000 bush. This large difference of short crops which is unmistakable. From Chicago, which is a great Wheat port, the amount shipped by lake and railroad in 1854 fell short of the shipments by lake alone in 1853.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, 1855, at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 46 East 35th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Arrangements will be made for conveying day pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFERS TO.

Hon. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, F. Y. PORCHER, M. D., and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., all of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. NOTT, President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Dr. MARTIN B. ANDERSON, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE and Mr. E. S. SPRINGER, Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.; Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 10 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING OR ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $5 for a practical double entry course; $10 for writing and book-keeping. Those wishing to enter at this price must come prepared to secure a seat. The lessons may be taken at pleasure.

INSTRUCTION.—A Parisian gentleman having just returned from a Southern College, where he has fulfilled two years' engagement, wishes to give private lessons in his native language. Terms per month, every other day, $6; every day, $9. For further particulars, apply at J. KOSMANN'S, No. 787 Broadway, corner 9th-st.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 116 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 108 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 236 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

GRAND DANCING ACADEMY—No. 12 Bond-st.—Prof. MIRASOLE has the pleasure to inform the public that his rooms are now open daily, for practice in all the modern dances, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. Ladies and gentlemen wishing instruction or practice, can always be sure of meeting at his rooms the most select and fashionable society. A fashionable and select ball will be given at his rooms on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, under his sole direction.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, &c., about 100 acres of land. For particular description of the several pieces of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Morange, deed dated the 2d day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 196; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 26, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 52, &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 29th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Yerrick and wife to the same, deed dated 5th January, 1849; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated 29th December, 1849; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 5, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nudd, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin the property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital in such is seldom offered, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William—TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$4,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company convertible seven per cent. second mortgage bonds, due 1880; interest payable 1st April and 1st Oct. in New-York.

$28,000 Bonds New-Albany and Salem Railroad, due 1873, interest at 7 per cent., payable June and December in New-York.

50 shares Stonington Railroad Stock, $100 each.

$4,000 7 per cent. third mortgage bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due in 1875; interest payable May 1st and November 1st, in New-York.

$3,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1880; interest payable Jan. and July, in Philadelphia.

$4,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bond, due 1870; interest payable 15th Jan. and 15th July, in New-York.

100 shares Stonington Railroad Stock, $100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 32 VALUABLE LOTS—On 4th-av., 106th and 107th sts.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 32 valuable lots, as follows: [illegible] comprising the entire block between 106th and 107th-sts.; 12 on the north side of 106th-st., commencing 100 feet west from 4th-av.; also, 12 on the south side of 107th-st., commencing the same distance west of 4th-av., all in the vicinity of the New Central Park, where extensive improvements are in contemplation. This sale offers unusual inducements for investment of capital, and is worthy the attention of parties that are desirous of obtaining a handsome profit on their purchases. Terms easy and title perfect.

N. B.—In payment will be received checks on the Knickerbocker Bank, for deposits, or on the Knickerbocker Savings Bank. For further particulars apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

C. A. WATERBURY, Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY—UNEQUALED SALE—THIS DAY Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our store, No. 35 Broad-st. This sale includes the balance of Breting, Frères & Co's. watches, some of which are self-winding and setting, requiring no key for either purpose, being a late patented improvement; also, others of same make, which are double timers, and have independent seconds; valuable watches for traveling and timing race horses. Each watch is put up in an ebony case, handsomely inlaid, and have attached B. F. & Co's guarantee for two years, besides extra faces, crystal and spring complete. This sale affords a fortunate opportunity for all who desire a very correct and valuable pocket piece, at a sacrifice from the regular trade prices of these celebrated watches. The jewelry embraces almost every article in the line, such as rings, pins and bracelets set with brilliant diamonds and ruby stones; also silver ware in variety. For full particulars see catalogue this morning. The sale is positive without any reservation.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Avenue C, near 2d-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, the entire stock of a dealer declining the business. It will comprise the usual assortment of rich rosewood and mahogany furniture, such as sofas and tête-à-têtes, marble top centre, card and sofa tables; dining and extension do.; marble top dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, divans, bookcases and secretaries; Voltaire and easy chairs, richly carved mahogany and other rockers; full French bedsteads, cottage do.; black walnut and chamber furniture; mahogany parlor chairs, all patterns; carved rocking do.; mattresses of various kinds; together with the entire stock of the store. Catalogues early on the morning of sale, and no postponement on account of weather.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers, a superior quality of graniteware and glassware, also cc. painted, blue edged Rockingham and Gipsey ware, Parian, French Porcelain, &c., &c. Sale peremptory rain or shine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. BOGART will sell on WEDNESDAY, 7th February, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms corner Frankfort and William sts., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture consisting of mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, washstands, extension dining and other tables, mirrors, rocking chairs, desks, china tea and dinner sets, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given, that by order of the assignees of Messrs. KIPP & BROWN, and also under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage, executed by said Kipp & Brown, the valuable line of Stages, known as the "Chelsea Line," formerly belonging to said Kipp & Brown, together with the Horses, Sleighs, Carts, Harness, and all the property and appurtenances belonging to or connected with the said Line, will be sold at public auction at the stables, in 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sale positive. Terms cash.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—We have changed our business location from No. 24 William-st. to No. 35 Warren-st.
SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of ALLASON BROTHERS & CO., for the manufacturing and sale of ladies' bonnets, of silk, satin, velvet, and other similar material. Also, straw goods, hats, caps, umbrellas, parasols, flowers, and such other articles appertaining to a business of this character. They will occupy the lofts of No. 35 Warren-st., over Messrs. SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.
WILLIAM ALLASON,
JAMES F. ALLASON,
SAM'L H. TERRY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, (successor to J. H. ROGERS, formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 21 Nassau to No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand his extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 50 acres, within 2 miles of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, for real estate in New-York City, Jersey City or Brooklyn, well situated, for two or more farms; surrounded by water on two sides; in a good state of cultivation; half a mile from railroad depot, cars running hourly to and from New-York. For particulars inquire of B. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, or C. H. TUCKER, No. 266 West 20th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot, 100 feet front, 160 feet on the rear, and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $6,500, of which $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.
JOHN H. BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 197 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One 2-story attic and basement sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, hard finished, ornamental cornice, marble mantles and grates, gas, and fixtures complete—situated on the east side of Skillman-st., about 300 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price, $3,200. Terms easy. Inquire of H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses, now built in the most substantial manner, and finished in modern style, beautifully located on Carlton-av., near Lafayette-av., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 212 Carlton-av., nearly opposite the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house, 21 feet by 40, with extension, built in the best manner, and with all modern improvements. Neighborhood excellent, situated on 40th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Terms easy. Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 46 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement very convenient brick house, No. 187 East 13th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; size 22x70; lot 104; terms easy. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,600; terms very easy; in the beautiful village of Claronceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 165 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT A BARGAIN—The 4-story brown stone house, No. 121 Madison-av.; size 22x70. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st. corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The neat two-story brick house, No. 173 Henry-st., complete with modern improvements, gas, Croton water, range, bath, &c.; in first rate order. The house can be seen from 2 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, fitted up with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 6 acres, with a front of about 400 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.
JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, reached by the Morris and Essex Railroad about 12 miles from New-York. For further information, apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, known as No. 421 Broad-st., a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The house is large and commodious, replete with every convenience, 46 by 30, exclusive of a factory kitchen, containing 12 finished rooms, besides pantries and cellar under the whole. The exterior is after the Italian style. There is also a carriage-house, &c., to correspond with style of the house. The above have all been built in the most substantial manner within a few years, are now in good repair and situated in a rapidly improving part of the city. The grounds comprise about 2 acres. The house and improvements will be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. For terms of sale, &c., call on or address
D. O. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house No. 25 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c., located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price—only $2,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets and kitchen, large cellars, barn, &c. A good well and cistern, with 4 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 15 Burling-slip, or to T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st. Price $5,000. If not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A [illegible] country residence, at Yonkers, with sixteen lots of ground attached thereto, located on high ground, about 300 feet from the Railroad Station. The house is now fitted up with gas, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements. Productive City property will be taken in exchange if required. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN,
No. 157 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views and scenery, with ten acres of land; about two miles from the Hudson Railroad Depot at Fishkill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT EAST MORRISANIA.—Situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, within 150 feet of the station-house, and one hour's ride from New-York. Price $300 cash, and $800 in four years. To a genteel family, who would reduce their expenses and retain a respectable and commodious reserve, the opportunity is worthy of attention. Address E. A. M., Times office.

A LARGE BUILDING USED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—Well located for business, now leased for a term of years to a good tenant, to exchange for a good dwelling-house, and some cash or good stock. The dwelling must be situated in some pleasant street in this City, in good order and unincumbered. The manufactory is built upon two lots of ground, 50 by 100, covering nearly the whole ground, is about three years old, built in the most substantial manner, and is now in perfect order, and will bear the inspection of the best of judges. Address BUNKER, Chatham-square Post-Office, stating when and where an interview can take place. None but principals need apply.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The two new and modern-built houses containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, sliding doors, pleasantly situated on Kent-av., about one block from the Myrtle-av. Railroad will be sold at public sale on the 14th of February, at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars, apply to JAMES COLE & SON, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or, to SAMUEL KENNEDY, No. 132 Chatham-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN.—DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—The property, at a low cash estimate, is worth $4,000, will be sold for $3,300. Terms $1,300 cash, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GOOD FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE—Full lot on 29th-st., $3,300; 3 story brick house, 29th-st., $4,600; 3 story brick, 18th-st., $5,000; 3½ story brick house, 16th-st., $4,300; elegant brown stone house, 23d-st., $10,000 to $12,000. All very cheap. Apply to LINDSLEY & WADSELL, No. 73 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. The corner store, 50x116 feet, the one next 50x108 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened 25 feet on the opposite side in the Spring, and will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 3,212, New-York City Post-Office.

$2,500.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A handsome two-story frame house, with wings at Upper Morrisania, Fairmount. Entirely new, with eight city lots, eligibly located. An excellent chance to get a good house at a low price. Terms very easy. E. C. CHARLES, No. 136 Pearl-st.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,500. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 165 Hester-st.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—Near Fulton-av. Railroad, in a healthy and improving neighborhood, in parcels of eight lots and upwards, at low prices and on easy terms, by ROBERT SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey Court, No. 41 Wall-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—At very low prices. Two lots on 37th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. Two lots on 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City or Brooklyn property, a very superior Farm, two miles from New-Rochelle and one mile from the Mamaroneck Depot—one of the finest locations in Westchester County, containing forty-three acres, divided in tillable, meadow and woodland. The house is a neat, small cottage of eight rooms. The outhouses are all new and put up in the most substantial manner. For terms, please apply to ANDREW EADIE & CO., No. 476 Broadway.

FOR SALE—No. 118 4th-st., corner of Amos, very desirable for a physician, dwelling, public or business purposes, and built in the most substantial manner, lot 20 ft. 7 in. by 85. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Claronceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day, in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 165 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 4th-st., $7,500; No. 132 South 8th-st., $7,500; Clymer-st., $1,000; Lee-av., $4,000; South 8th-st., $4,000. Cottage, from $2,500 to $4,000 on easy terms.
S. COCKCROFT,
Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 450 feet water front, and bulk head with 16 to 18 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and depth, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. Terms easy. Apply to
DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 3½ from Tarrytown, containing 45 acres, all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. WARE, No. 69 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also, a beautiful building site on elevated ground, overlooking Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, 60x120 feet.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For good City property. Forty acres of choice land, with all kinds of fruit, a modern, new, 2½-story Gothic house, built and finished in the most perfect manner; all out-buildings complete; 18 miles from this City; 5 minutes' walk from the depot; hourly trains for New-York. Apply to L. C. FROST, or to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Thirty-two acres, with good house and out-buildings, and well stocked with apples, pears, grapes and other fruits—near Elizabethtown and about a mile from the New-Jersey Central Railroad.
S. D. LAW, No. 66 John-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—The three story house, No. 35 Hammond-st., running through to Perry-st., some 200 feet, with stable in rear, (at present occupied by Rev. Dr. Phillips.) This is a first class house, with all the modern improvements, gas, Croton water, &c. Also, the two story attic house, No. 63 Amity-st. Complete house with gas, Croton water, &c., both of which will be let for a term of years to a satisfactory tenant. For terms, &c., apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 179 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat, commodious House, situated in the healthy village of Newtown, L. I., on the Plank-road leading to Williamsburg. Stages pass the house continually; also within five minutes' walk of the Flushing Railroad Depot. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to C. L. MOORE, Merchant, Newtown; or to the subscriber, PETER GOSSLINE, Jr., Flushing, L. I., care of Messrs. Peck & Fairweather.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—The three-story house, No. 65 Irving-place. Possession immediately, if required. The carpets, oilcloths and pier glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Can be seen between 11 and 2 o'clock. Apply to
GARDNER GREENE & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The elegantly furnished first-class brown stone front Dwelling House, No. 38 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. It has all the modern improvements, and affords a rare opportunity for persons desiring a pleasant and genteel residence. The house and furniture will be rented together, and possession given immediately. Apply to H. E. SMITH, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK.—A large and convenient residence, with large garden, less than five minutes' walk from depot, accessible nearly each half-hour by Railroad. Rent $350. Possession April 1. Apply to JOHN S. COX, at office Morris Canal Co., corner Grand and Greene-sts., or C. BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 120 Broad-st., Newark.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 61 Henry-st., corner of Orange-st., Brooklyn, for one year from May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 54 Franklin-st., near Broadway, with passageway from rear of lot to Cortlandt-alley. Rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau st., 3d-story.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two two-story double houses on Grand-st. Rent $350 each. Apply to E. MILLS, Postmaster.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—To let or lease for a term of years. The extensive premises known as No. 707 Broadway, west side, near 4th-st., consisting of a three story building on Broadway, 120 feet deep, and two rear dwelling houses fronting on Mercer-st., lot 25 feet on Broadway, 200 feet in depth and 28 feet wide on Mercer-st. Will be divided to suit applicants. The store is a superior one, having great depth, excellent light on three sides, and location one of the best for almost any kind of business.

The premises are open and may be viewed at any time. Immediate possession given if desired.

For terms, apply to W. WARD, No. 199 Broadway.

N. B.—Would be altered to suit a good tenant.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—Four new three-story brick houses, situated on Broadway, near 60th-st., with Croton water. They can be had on five years' lease for $300 per annum; and are the cheapest rents in this City. The location is very pleasant and healthy. None need apply but respectable and reliable tenants. HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. H. RAYNOR, corner Broadway and 56th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With carriage house, ice house, &c. and about four acres of land, half mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, on the road leading to the town of Westchester and West Farms. More land can be had with the above if required. Inquire No. 43 Chatham-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With barn, and about two acres of land, half a mile east of Williams' Bridge Depot, on the road leading to Westchester and West Farms. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—No. 236 West 22d-st., brown stone front, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire of J. W. MILLER, No. 442, 8th-av.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM TO LET OR LEASE.—The furnished house late the residence of SAMUEL JUDD, deceased, at Jamaica, L. I., with farm attached. The house contains, besides drawing-room and dining room, each 40 by 17 feet, a billiard-room, sixteen bedrooms, and six servants' rooms. The outbuildings are of the most extensive description; stalls for the horses, and ample accommodations for stock of all kinds, carriage-house, poultry-house, ice-house, filled, and everything appertaining to a first-class residence. It will be let in separate portions or for a Summer boarding-house. There are also two superior ten-pin alleys. The farm will be rented with the house or separate, to market gardeners, at a low rate. Apply, for terms, &c., on the premises, to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER, or to A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first class modern, elegantly furnished, situated up town between 5th and 6th avs., in one of the most desirable locations in the city, to let to a small family. The house was built by one of the best builders in the City, and was but recently finished. By addressing a line to Box No. 303 Post-Office, giving name and residence, a note will be sent informing of location, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Inquire of GEO. W. ABBE, No. 48 John-st.

TO GROCERS AND CARTMEN.—To let, the premises on northeast corner of Bedford and Commerce-sts., comprising the two-story building on the corner, suitable for a grocery or liquor store, also a brick stable containing five stalls, and a dwelling, No. 27 Commerce-st.; would be let together to a good tenant. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story, or to E. TILLOU, No. 200 West 20th-st.

BUILDINGS TO LET—The building No. 5 Nassau-st. will be rented for a refectory if desired. Also to let, the store and basement No. 7 Nassau-st. Also, offices in the same building. Inquire of JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 29 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—On the upper floor of building No. 397 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., suitable for offices or light mechanical purposes. One room has a large skylight, and has been used as a Daguerrean Gallery. Possession can be had immediately if desired. For particulars, apply to H. H. MELVILLE, 1st floor, jeweller.

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE—On the south side of 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., suitable for a Coal-Yard, or for other purposes. Apply at No. 151 Broadway, room No. 14.

TO LET OR LEASE—Two lofts and basement 25 feet deep, of store No. 24 Beekman-st. Rent low to suit the times. Inquire of A. D. GALE, No. 225 Pearl-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE—Boot and shoe dealers, tailors, dry goods dealers and others, about to lease or rent premises, would do well to examine the fine large stores on the east side of Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts., now ready for occupation, as they will be leased to responsible tenants at a very moderate rent. The neighborhood is thickly settled and the thoroughfare through Broadway great, and rapidly increasing, making the location one of the best for business purposes. Apply before 10 and after 4 o'clock on the premises, and intermediate time at No. 68 William, corner of Cedar-st.
EDMUND HURRY.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., the corner store 50x116 feet, the one next 50x108 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side 25 feet in the Spring. Duane-st. will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 53 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power hoistway. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 22 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most eligible stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place; a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 329 5th-av., next below West 29th-st., before 10 A. M. or after 3 P. M.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 8 and 12 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 282 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

OFFICES TO LET—Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power furnished to any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 100 Cliff-st.

STEAM-POWER.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 65 Ann-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign designs, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES F. LEWIS & CO.,
No. 25 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 69 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Also brushes of every kind made to order. [illegible]
JOHN K. BROWER.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 12th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th February, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due in this City on the first day of February, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE CLARK COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cent.

THE CITY OF MADISON (Ind.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1855.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid on and after that day on presentation of the proper coupons, as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS of 1851, at the Mechanics' Bank.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the NORTHERN INDIANA BONDS of 1853.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS, Jackson Branch, at the office of the Companies, No. 15 William-st.
E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which time the transfer books will be closed.
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855. Secretary.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. out of the cash earnings of said Company, payable on and after the 8th February, 1855. The Transfer Books will be closed to the 10th inst. By order of the Board.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due 1st February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.
T. RYDER, President.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until the 11th inst.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854		$834,044 66
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	$312,959 67	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	46,362 18	
Amount of Endowment Account received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	58 40	
		367,357 65
Total		$1,191,402 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$173,672 91	
Amount paid for interest on dividends and reinsurance	12,691 47	
Amount paid for taxes	3,197 25	
Amount paid on account of annuity fund	1,326 12	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	13,848 30	
Amount of advertising, printing, stationery, office rent, law expenses, &c.	4,700 42	
Amount of commissions, medical examinations, postage, advertising, exchange, &c.	24,007 43	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	44,183 40	
		278,326 00
Accumulated Fund		$913,063 70

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$37,471 37	
Invested in New-York State Securities	173,744 61	
Bonds and Mortgages	365,306 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855	16,422 43	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855	10,369 00	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest	295,151 37	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	15,706 30	
		$913,063 70

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to take risks to and from any part of the United States, inland and coastwise and to and from any other part of the world, on all descriptions of property excepting vessels and their cargo.

TRUSTEES.

A. C. Richards,	Wm. M. Bliss,	F. W. Meyer,
Sheppard Gandy,	W. H. Mellen,	John B. Arthur,
C. F. Milnor,	U. A. Murdock,	J. K. Myers,
Edwin Thorn,	Robert Slimmon,	Edward Lambert,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	A. Wesson,	Fred. B. Betts,
Wm. M. Richards,	A. S. Barnes,	Richard Patrick,
T. B. Merrick,	Alfred Edwards,	Arthur Leary,
S. D. H. Gillespie,	J. B. Hanford,	Wm. Leconey,
William Kent,	Byron Sherman,	Thos. Eakin,
C. Hadden,	John J. Haines,	Thos. McNamee,
L. F. Morton,	Barthol'w Brown,	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John S. Briggs,	Chas. A. Davis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac Y. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. J. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John P. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Giffillen,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 26th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	T. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 23 William-st., and No. 113 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine black horse, 6 years old, 16¼ hands high. He is an excellent family horse, kind and gentle in all harness, and is a stylish driver. Any gentleman wanting a safe and good family horse will find this a good opportunity to get one that is right in all respects. Apply to J. A. BEAMAN, Nos. 52 and 54 West 13th-st., Miles' Stables, near 6th-av.

ROCKAWAY AND BUGGY FOR SALE—Nearly new and made to order for owner by one of the best manufacturers in the City.

They will be sold cheap. Apply at Miles' Stables, Nos. 52 and 54 West 13th-st. of J. A. BEAMAN.

FOR SALE.—A number of wrought iron rollers of various sizes, that are suitable for different purposes. Also, several hundred pounds of brass, copper and wrought iron; a turning lathe, a large anvil, &c., will be sold cheap, if application is made this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 149 West Houston-st., near 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN,
No. 27 William-street.

AGENCY for the sale of stocks, bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange and real estate.

A public sale of stocks, bonds, &c., at auction will also be held at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY of each week.
CHARLES BURDETT, late Moore's Clerk,
ISAAC OSBORN DAVIS,
ALEXANDER MAIN.

LOAN FOR $3,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed 15th of April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued, in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1872.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed, "Loan for the Enlargement, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the 1st day of March next, at which time interest will commence on the loan, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before the 1st of March if desired, after the award of the loan is made.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.

Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; all other stockholders, at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.
H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
H. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE R. R. Co., No. 69 Bowery, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, held at their office this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as Directors for the ensuing year:

Denton Pearsall,	William L. Youle,	William Coleman,
D. J. Sherwood,	Charles Miller,	R. H. Goff,
J. C. Skaden,	A. B. Rapelye,	A. W. Youle,
Chas. H. Hawkins,	Zephar Pearsall,	E. P. Rogers,
	James B. Mulligan,	

Wm. Hibbard,
Daniel Burtnett, } Inspectors.
Albert Miller,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors elect, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:
DENTON PEARSALL, President.
WM. L. YOULE, Vice President.
WM. COLEMAN, Treasurer.
D. J. SHERWOOD, Superintendent.
PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

CITY AND COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following described Bonds:

$10,000 CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

$10,000 COUNTY OF SCOTT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

The above Bonds are payable in 1865, were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and are guaranteed by the Company, being the only liability so contracted by said Company, besides the stock thus subscribed for is pledged as additional security for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds. Full particulars, including some statistics of the City and County, can be obtained on application to
E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the agency of the Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.
WM. D. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 23d of February inclusive.
IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 31, 1855.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES—Upon Flour, Grain, Provisions, Railway and Pig Iron in store; also, upon vessels in port, and upon bank and other approved Stocks or Bonds, and upon business paper maturing in New-York.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 137 Pearl-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—New-York, Feb. 1, 1855.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealer in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 31 Wall-st.

GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES FOR $3,000 OR $4,000, due within one year, secured on first-class improved property in this City, will be bought by ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

$3,000.—TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage, on productive real estate in this City. Must be worth double the amount. Apply to
ROOME & BUNNELL, No. 329 Broadway.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused here or in transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON, No. 18 Wall-st., near Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—In pursuance of the Act, passed June 30, 1853:

On deposit Jan. 1, 1854		$439,909 [illegible]
Received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 30, 1854, 3,[illegible] deposits		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Paid during the same period, 3,0[illegible] drafts		[illegible]
		[illegible]
Interest credited to depositors		[illegible]
On deposit, principal and interest		[illegible]

The amount of unclaimed deposits on which at least the sum of $10 is due, and which have been deposited by persons who have not within the two years next preceding Jan. 1, 1855, made a deposit or received a dividend, $10,[illegible] 67, included in the above.

INVESTMENTS OF THE FUNDS.

Bonds and Mortgages on improved property, valued at double the amount loaned thereon		[illegible]
Bonds of the city of Troy	25,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Utica	25,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Rochester	13,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Albany	5,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Buffalo	1,000 00	
Bonds of the city of Williamsburg	10,000 00	
New-York City Revenue Bonds	26,000 00	
Cash in vault	41,646 26	
Cash in Broadway Bank	63,391 27	
Loan on State Securities	21,371 63	
Interest due the Institution on Loans on Bond and Mortgage, and investments to Jan. 1, 1855	9,976 00	$632,774 [illegible]
Surplus		9,[illegible] 75

JAN. 1, 1855. W. H. WORRALL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30,'54-1awlyTu

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, of Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.
N/26-1awlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
au29,'54-1awlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent., allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS R. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 Jefferson Market.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. Meigs, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$177,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Williamson, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

HENRY K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

J. ROSS F. POSTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Beverly Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1855.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas B. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Palmer, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. PALMER, President.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$174,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

GEO. S. COE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Y. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

WM. B. BRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

THOMAS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of February, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of February, 1855.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: [illegible] JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to [illegible] PETER CLINTON.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. [illegible]

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 5 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 68 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; [illegible] DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; [illegible] T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER [illegible] WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. [illegible]

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible] Dr. LARMONT [illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—[illegible]

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL'S OFFICE.—For the exclusive treatment of DISEASES OF FEMALES, [illegible]

Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL, Midwife and Physician.

DR. CORBETT, No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S WOMAN'S FRIEND.—[illegible] Office No. 80 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 16 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NAUGATUCK, Ct.—Having removed their depot from Nos. 25 and 27 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds, HAY and MANURE FORKS, POTATO and MANURE HOOKS, SLUICE FORKS and GARDEN RAKES, SPADING FORKS, &c., &c., on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods. JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., Sole Agents Tuttle Manuf'g Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1854.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—[illegible] COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS [illegible] McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) [illegible] LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. [illegible] HAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 138 3d-st., corner 14th-st.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of Feb. 20, for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building on 51st-st., near Lexington-av., in the Nineteenth Ward. [illegible] By order of the Board of School Officers, ISAAC ADRIANCE, JAMES RUTHERFORD, } Building Committee. S. D. MOULTON,

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route. [illegible]

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 12 HOURS.

[illegible]

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS. [illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, [illegible] DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. [illegible] E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. [illegible] CLEVELAND, Nov. 25, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows: [illegible] D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—[illegible] JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible] SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—[illegible] ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—[illegible] JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent. [illegible] DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK. [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. [illegible]

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang; PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone; AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

[illegible] CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Jan. 31. AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 14. ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Feb. 28. CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, March 14. [illegible] E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green. [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, [illegible] will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, [illegible] For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. [illegible] LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway. [illegible]

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. [illegible] SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway. [illegible]

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—[illegible] LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE [illegible]

[illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, GEORGE H. PURSER, WM. SINCLAIR, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. [illegible] ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, [illegible] JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, [illegible] JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. MEYER, [illegible] LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM R. FELLOWS, [illegible] JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor. LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] against CHARLES MILLER, [illegible] AMANDA K. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, [illegible] RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA J. KING, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, [illegible] against CONRAD STEINHAUER, [illegible] JOHN MARES, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, [illegible] WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., [illegible] WILLIAM H. JACKSON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, [illegible] JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, [illegible] THOMAS D. MIDDLETON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, [illegible] JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership existing between the subscribers and HAMILTON McCALL, late deceased, under the firm of McCALL, BLAKE & FAIRCHILD, was dissolved by the death of the said Hamilton McCall, one of the general partners. The unsettled business of the house will be closed by the surviving general partners, HAMLIN BLAKE and HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, who are severally authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

JAMES McCALL,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Domestic and Foreign Goods Commission Business, and dealing in Merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are HAMLIN BLAKE, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, and HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, who respectively reside in the City of New-York. The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, who have contributed as capital to the common stock the sum of $200,000 in cash; that is to say, the said James McCall has contributed the sum of $100,000 and the said Lucius M. Sheldon has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The said partnership will commence on the 5th day of February, 1855, and will terminate on the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated New-York, Feb. 5, 1855.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of MARTIN, TURPIN & CO. expires this day by limitation and mutual consent, Mr. S. P. TURPIN retiring from the firm, the unsettled business will be closed by the remaining partners, who are duly authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose.

EDWARD MARTIN,
SAML. P. TURPIN,
ROBERT MORRISON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.

P. S.—The undersigned, under the firm and title of MARTIN & MORRISON, will continue the business as usual, and will remove to No. 116 Chambers-st., on or before the 15th inst.

EDWARD MARTIN,
ROBERT MORRISON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN H. MORRIS having this day withdrawn from our firm, his interest ceases after this date. The outstanding debts and accounts will be settled by either of the partners, and the business will be continued under the same name.

PETER MORRIS & CO.

COLUMBIAN FOUNDRY, Feb. 2, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership hitherto existing between JOHN POOL and DAVID JAMES, [illegible] is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by DAVID JAMES, [illegible]

JOHN POOL,
DAVID JAMES.

NEWARK, Jan. 29, 1855.

MR. CHARLES BURPEE [illegible] from this date. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1855.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—[illegible] G. A. H., Times Office.

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Senator Wilson—Important from Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, the new Senator from Massachusetts, is expected to leave for Washington to-morrow.

A letter received in this city, dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, states that Commissioners from President URQUIZA have reached that place to negotiate a peace which is to remain in force during the Presidential term—a period of six years.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, Feb. 5.

A resolution reprehending the course of Senators DOUGLAS and SHIELDS, for advocating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, passed the House to-day by a vote of Ayes 37, Nays 27.

Nebraska Legislature.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 5.

We are in receipt of Omaha City dates to the 17th ultimo. The Legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 16th and received the Message of acting Governor CUMMINGS. Both Houses were permanently organized on the 17th by the choice of officers supposed to be favorable to the Administration. The course of the Governor would probably be sustained.

Railroad Communication Stopped—Vote on the Compromise Measures.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 3.

The heavy wind and intense cold have again stopped up all railroad communication with this city, excepting that of the Michigan Southern and Central. Last night on the Rock Island Road five locomotives with one train were frozen up, and one hundred and fifty passengers were forced to pass the night, in consequence, in the cars on the prairie. No communication has been had with St. Louis.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution, endorsing the Compromise Measures of 1850, were lost by a vote of—Ayes, 19, Nays, 50.

Death of the Know-Nothing Nominee for Governor in New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Feb. 5.

Rev. JOHN MOORE, pastor of the Universalist Society of this city, and the late nominee of the Know-Nothings for Governor, to which office he was ineligible, not having resided in the State a certain length of time, dropped dead in the street this morning, probably from affection of the heart.

Miss Julia Dean—The Fire at Gainesville, (Ala.,) &c.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Monday, Feb. 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday have been received here.

Miss JULIA DEAN, now Mrs. HAYNE, had arrived at New-Orleans from Texas, but does not relinquish the stage.

Nineteen hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by the late fire at Gainesville, Ala.

Farewell Performances of Grisi and Mario.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

It has been fixed by Mr. HACKETT that the farewell performances of GRISI and MARIO, in America, will consist of three select operas only and one grand concert, to be given at New-York between Tuesday of next week and the Monday following. They sail on the Wednesday following by the *Atlantic* for Liverpool.

Arrival of the Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 5.

The Southern mail, as late as due, has arrived with New-Orleans papers.

Rio Grande papers to the 20th ult. have also been received. The *American Flag* says that rumors prevail of revolutions in Mexico. The *Flag* does not consider them reliable however.

The bark *Sturgeon*, bound to Philadelphia, has returned to New-Orleans in a leaking condition.

The Edisto bridge, on the South Carolina railroad, was destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

A Negro Minstrel in Trouble.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

PETER LANE, the tambourine player of Perham's Ethiopian Opera Troupe, was before the Police Court to-day, on a charge of bigamy. He married his first wife in Philadelphia, and she made her appearance here quite unexpectedly on Saturday. His second wife he married in this city on Tuesday last. PETER was held to bail in $1,000 to appear and answer the complaint.

Great India Rubber Case of Day vs. Goodyear.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 5.

The trial in the great India rubber case of Day vs. the Goodyear Rubber Associates, after proceeding two weeks, was to-day temporarily suspended in consequence of the sickness of a juror.

Acquittal of Booth and Rycraft.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 5.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has acquitted BOOTH and RYCRAFT, on their trial for aiding the escape of a fugitive slave, on the ground of the illegality of the indictments against them.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Cahawba*, arrived at this port to-day from Havana the 1st inst. Her news is unimportant.

Railroad Meeting.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 5.

The annual meeting of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company was held to-day. The meeting was very full, and a long and acrimonious debate was held. The ticket favorable to Mr. FARNUM was elected by a large majority.

Destruction of a Railroad Bridge.

LEWISTOWN, Pa., Monday, Dec. 5.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge over the Juniata was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $10,000. The work of an incendiary. Passengers and freight cross upon the ice.

Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 5.

A fire occurred in this city last evening, destroying the buildings on the corner of Westbridge and Water-streets, occupied by Messrs. HARRIS & SON, who had two clothing stores, and S. T. HUNT, boot and shoe store. HARRIS & SON lost their entire stock, on which they had an insurance in the Etna Company for $2,000. The buildings were uninsured.

Sailing of the Sarah Sands.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 5.

The *Sarah Sands* sails for Liverpool at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Weather Reports.

MONTREAL, Monday, Feb. 5.

The weather here is very cold and clear. Thermometer 22 degrees below zero.

QUEBEC, Monday, Feb. 5.

Thermometer this morning 23 degrees below zero in the lower town, and 28 degrees below in the upper town. Wind N. E. Weather clear.

OGDENSBURG, Monday, Feb. 5.

The weather is fine and clear, with thermometer at 25 degrees below zero. There is now good crossing on the ice to Prescott.

CALAIS, Me., Monday, Feb. 5—A. M.

Weather cloudy. Thermometer 10° below zero. River closed with ice.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Feb. 5.

Weather very cold; snowing a little. Thermometer 13° below zero.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

Navigation is still suspended. The weather is cloudy and cold, with every appearance of snow.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 5.

The weather here to-day has been clear and cold. The thermometer stood this morning at two degrees above zero.

PORTLAND, Monday, Feb. 5.

Wind from the North, with snow. Thermometer 5° below.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 5.

We have a slight snow storm, with the thermometer 15° above zero.

HALIFAX, Monday, Feb. 5.

Thermometer 15° above zero. Wind S. E. Weather clear.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Feb. 5.

Thermometer 20° above zero. We had a slight snow storm last night.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Feb. 5.

About half an inch of snow fell this morning. Weather now pleasant. Thermometer 10° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 5—1 P. M.

We had a slight fall of snow here this morning, but the weather is clear now.

EASTPORT, Me., Monday, Feb. 5.

A very severe morning. Wind east.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Courts.

Yesterday being the first day of the new term, nothing of moment was done at the Courts. The Juries for this term were empanneled. Nearly all the cases called were set down for some future day. Calling over the calendars occupied most of the morning.

Owing to the sickness of Judge EDWARDS, some change has been made in the division of the duties of the several Judges of the Supreme Court. MITCHELL, MORRIS and CLERKE, J. J., will hold the General Term, and ROOSEVELT, J., the Circuit. On and after Tuesday, February 6, all the Judges will attend at Chambers at 9 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.—OAKLEY, C. J., and DUER and SLOSSON, J. J., will hold the General Term. CAMPBELL and HOFFMAN, J. J., Trial Terms, and BOSWORTH, J., Special Terms.

The Street-Cleaning Machines.

We have now flattering prospects that under the new *regime* of Mayor WOOD, our streets, which have so long been in such a filthy and disgraceful condition, and in regard to which New-York has hitherto complained in vain, will now assume an aspect of cleanliness. The new street-cleaning machines are now being shipped from Philadelphia to this port, and will be put in use so soon after arrival as the State of the thoroughfares will permit. It is a matter of impossibility at present, owing to the frozen state of the filth which meets the gaze in every avenue, to put this new invention into practical operation; it will, however, have a fair trial at first in the Second Ward, as soon as the condition of the streets and the weather will afford an opportunity, and if found to answer the purpose for which it is intended, it will immediately be brought into requisition in every part of the City. The Mayor—who has for his motto, that "there is no such word as fail"—appears determined to show the people that our City shall be better governed as far as its executive branches are concerned.

The National Race-Course Sold.

The National Race-Course at Newtown was sold by the sheriff of Queens County, at the village of Jamaica, last week, to satisfy a mortgage of $27,500. It was bid off by Mr. COLTON, for parties in Wall-street. The friends of Mr. [illegible] bid $27,100, and then closed, finding the other parties determined to purchase. It is believed the sale can be set aside, for which an effort is now being made, and if successful the track will be leased for five years to enterprising parties in this City. An agent is now in this City, making arrangements to bring on some of the best Southern horses to the opening races on this Course, on the first of June.

New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society.

The Monthly Prayer Meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society was held at the Committee Rooms of the Tract Society House, No. 150 Nassau-street, yesterday afternoon. A number of interesting letters from the various Asiatic Missionary Stations were read, all of which gave very flattering accounts of the prospects of the Missionary cause. From the Armenian stations, the news was very encouraging, representing Mahometanism on the wane, and as likely to be subverted by Christianity.

The death of Mrs. EVERETT, of the Armenian Mission at Constantinople, was announced.

Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, Secretary of the Society, gave an account of the doings of the religious societies in Montreal, Canada, the anniversaries of which he attended a few weeks since. He expressed himself much pleased with the efforts there being made for the spread of the Gospel.

Stealing Silk.

Two German Jews, named Charles Rehfeld and Charles Gershel, were arrested upon a charge of stealing two pieces of black silk valued at $131, from the Importing House of Henry E. Leyrain, No. 128 Broadway. It seems the parties went into the store, and while one was pricing goods the other secreted the silks under his overcoat. The prisoners were brought before Judge Connolly at the Tombs, and His Honor committed them for trial.

The Mayor's Black Book.

The number of complaints recorded yesterday on the Mayor's register of offences against law and order was not startling, taking into consideration that Sunday has intervened since our last report:

C. Lockwood, No. 25 Fulton-street, complains that the ash carts have failed to remove the ashes in front of No. 25.

T. Wilson, No. 638 Greenwich-street, that the pump at the corner of Grove and Bedford-streets is a nuisance, as the handle projects over the sidewalk so far that it is dangerous and inconvenient.

C. M. Silverman, No. 104 St. Mark's-place, that the stables in the vacant lots fronting St. Mark's-place are a great nuisance, and that the neighbors suffer much annoyance from the stench and noise thereof.

R. Russell, No. 149 Cedar-street, that Thomas Andrews & Co. constantly obstruct the sidewalk in front of their store, by blocking it up with goods, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians.

Wm. H. Peyton, No. 214 Bowery—That Z. James, No. 216 Bowery is constantly in the habit of blocking up the street and sidewalk with old casks, boxes, wagons and all sort of imaginable trash, to the great inconvenience of travel.

Wm. Oliver, No. 103 East Twenty-second-street—That the coal-hole in front of said house has no covering on it, rendering it very dangerous.

That the lot on the northwest corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue is not fenced in, and that all manner of nuisances are there committed.

Margaret Hagan—That Charles Doucher, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, keeps his liquor store open on Sunday and sells liquor, as complainant saw several persons come out of the house with liquor.

That the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company are in the habit of shoveling the snow and ice off their track between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery, in Broome-street, rendering the thoroughfare impassable.

By same—That the same Company has not complied with the ordinance of the Common Council by laying a grooved rail in Broome-street.

That the sidewalk from the corner of Sixth-avenue to Fourth-street is raised too high, causing water to overflow and injure the property of householders very much.

That Catharine-street, from Oak to South-streets, is in a dangerous condition.

VERDANCY VICTIMIZED.

Lewis Henniker, Canada, paid $42 for a worthless watch at No. 100 Broadway. The shark "forked over."

Jeremiah McConnell bought a worthless watch of Malburn Farrington, No. 100 Broadway, for which he paid $50.

Emild Easebetiere, a stranger from the West Indies, bought a worthless watch from H. A. Perry, No. 287 Broadway, for $30.

Wm. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, bought a brass watch from —— Tracy, No. 144 Broadway, for which he paid $12. Officer Masterson administered an emetic to the shark, which had the desired effect.

John G. Caulkins, that lottery tickets are sold in the back room of No. 174 Broadway, in violation of law.

Henry Becker, No. 160 William-street, that he bought liquor of —— Kelly, No. 38 Ridge-street, between Broome and Delancy-streets, on Sunday last, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Ann Maher complains that her husband treats her cruelly and threatens to turn herself and infants into the street.

☞ RALPH WALDO EMERSON lectures at the Tabernacle this evening, before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

Sunday Liquor Selling.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article headed "Sunday Liquor Traffic, &c.," you say that "French's Hotel was opened the whole of yesterday..........and liquor was disposed of freely to such as applied for it. So great was the custom at the bar, that an extra number of waiters was busily engaged the whole day, and to a late hour of the night. The proprietor of this hotel, we understand, has expressed his determination to disregard this law, and to take issue with such as may attempt to enforce it." So far from your statement being true in relation to there being "an extra number of waiters engaged in the bar," there was, on the contrary, one less than usual, as there is on every Sunday, as one is always off duty on that day. It is also untrue that "liquor was disposed of freely to such as applied for it," as the bar-tenders had orders to sell only in accordance with the law. As to your assertion that "the proprietor of this hotel, we understand, has expressed his determination to disregard this law, and to take issue with such as may attempt to enforce it," you should have had confidence in the veracity of your informant prior to publishing so serious a charge, which charge I hereby most respectfully deny. The only *fact* related in your article was that French's Hotel was open on that day, which is no violation of law, as the piety of the age has not yet shut out the light of Heaven from the domicil of the citizen.

R. FRENCH,
Proprietor of French's Hotel.

FEBRUARY 5, 1855.

United States Courts.

Before Judge Betts.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—INTERPLEADER.

An interesting matter is now on hearing in these Courts before Judge Betts, in equity. It arises out of the following facts. Some years since a Society was incorporated in this City, under the title of the Free Church of St. George the Martyr, according to the forms of the Episcopal Church. The wants of the immense number of British emigrants which arrive in this port from year to year, led to the plan of establishing a hospital for them, to which should be attached an Episcopal Chapel, and a grant was obtained from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of a piece of ground on the Fifth-avenue, near Fiftieth-street, to St. George's Church, upon condition that within a certain time a hospital should be erected upon it for the aid of British emigrants. This time was subsequently extended until May 1855; but the Free Church of St. George, finding themselves unable to erect the building within the time, made arrangements with St. Luke's Hospital, another corporation in the City, for a union of effort, and the grant of land was transferred to St. Luke's Hospital on condition that the hospital should be built and that one ward of it should be for the benefit of St. George's Church, and St. Luke's Hospital accordingly commenced the building.

Before the transfer Mr. Bunch, then British Vice-Consul in this port, had proceeded to England for the purpose of raising contributions in aid of the object of assisting British emigrants here, and a large fund was collected. A part of this fund was paid over by Mr. Bunch to St. Luke's Hospital, as intended for and belonging to them, and the remainder, some $10,000, was deposited in the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, to the order of Mr. Bunch and Mr. Barclay, to whom the interest has been paid—the principal being now due. A dispute has now arisen as to the disposition of this fund, St. Luke's Hospital claiming that they are the intended beneficiaries of it and therefore entitled to it, which is denied by Mr. Barclay and Mr. Bunch, who claim it as depositors; and accordingly the New-York Life and Trust Company decline paying it to either party, but have filed a bill in equity in the District Court to compel an interpleader between the parties.

A suit has also been commenced in the Circuit Court by St. Luke's Hospital against Mr. Barclay and Mr. Bunch, to compel them to pay over the money in accordance with the trust under which St. Luke's claims it was contributed.

Both suits are now on hearing before Judge Betts on motions for injunction. Argument was made by Mr. Bidwell on behalf of St. Luke's Hospital, by Mr. Betts for the Life and Trust Company, and Mr. Edwards for Mr. Barclay and Mr. Bunch.

MARINE COURT.

Before Florence McCarthy, Justice.

IMPORTANT TO BUTCHERS AND DROVERS.

George A. Toffey vs. John Brogan, Robert Arkle and Daniel Roberts.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $[illegible], the value of four head of cattle sold to defendants, under the name and style of Arkle, Roberts & Co., in December last.

The defendants resist the payment of the claim and deny that any partnership existed between defendants, [illegible] the purchase of the cattle for which this suit is brought was an individual transaction of the defendant Brogan.

It appeared in evidence that the defendant Brogan was in the habit of purchasing cattle at the Bull's Head, Washington Drove-yard and other places, and paying for the same with checks of "Arkle, Roberts & Co.," drawn by Brogan.

On the part of the defence it was alleged that the firm of "Arkle, Roberts & Co.," [illegible] of the three defendants, were engaged only in selling beef on commission in Washington Market. That "Arkle & Roberts" were also engaged in the poultry and fruit business on their own account, and that the defendant Brogan was engaged on his own account in buying and slaughtering cattle and selling the same as a [illegible] of his own, the other two defendants having no interest therein.

The Court held that the fact of the three defendants composing the firm of Arkle, Roberts & Co., and being engaged in selling meat at Washington Market, and the further fact of Brogan buying cattle and paying for the same with the firm checks, it was sufficient to hold them to the public, who dealt with them, as partners [illegible].

Judgment for plaintiff against all defendants for $[illegible] and costs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Professor HOLLOWAY had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure Saltrheum and Scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot, and at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London.

[Advertisement.]

PICTORIAL BIBLICAL LECTURE.—The last Pictorial Lecture of Rev. J. BANVARD, on the Lands of the Bible, illustrated by a series of new and beautiful paintings, will be given in the Cannon-street Church this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen's tickets, 25 cents; Ladies, 12½ cents; Children, 6¼ cents.

[Advertisement.]

TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street, New-York. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Only two persons were reported in the city of Brooklyn on Sunday for selling ardent spirits.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The Common Council of Jersey City will hold a regular semi-monthly meeting at the Lyceum this evening. The Board of Freeholders of Hudson County will meet to-morrow at 1 o'clock, at the Court-House.

THE MESILLA VALLEY.—The *Diario Oficial*, SANTA ANNA's official journal, makes the following remarks on the report of possession having been taken of the Mesilla Valley by the United States authorities:

"It appears beyond doubt that the United States troops have taken possession, of themselves, and on their own account, of the lands called the Mesilla, comprehended in the late treaty, without waiting for the agents of the Mexican Government to give them the legal possession which was to follow in accordance with the same treaty as all know. Various are the anomalies which are warned from such a proceeding, before long. On the one hand the payment in Mexico of the remaining $3,000,000 of the indemnity is delayed under the pretext of the condition imposed by the United States, that this amount should not be paid until the running of the boundaries that may be fixed by the commissions appointed for the purpose by both Governments. And on the other hand troops are ordered to proceed to take possession of those lands, even without the formalities that it is natural and customary to observe in such cases. Judging from the communications to which we allude, there is not the least doubt that the Government of the United States, having taken the course pointed out, is now bound soon to pay to Mexico the $3,000,000 that were reserved, until the marking out of the boundaries or the taking possession of the said lands, because being, as it is, completely in their possession, the condition has ceased, unless the right of might should be alleged."

The Absconding Cashier.

Colonel MAY, the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Indianapolis, which was recently robbed, has received the following letter from the Cashier, who absconded with the money:

"CRESTLINE, O., Jan. 21, 1855.

"DEAR COLONEL: With a nervous hand I undertake to write you a note; I left Indianapolis, I presume, rather unexpectedly to you. I have taken a step which I scarcely had an idea of two hours before I left; a step that makes me heartsick to think of, but one I have not the courage to retrace. I hope you may forget me, and pity my weakness.

"I did not see any way to get out of our financial difficulty, and I had not courage to stand the storm. I send you the keys of the office and safe by express to-day. You will find the [illegible] currency you got of Boyden and Woolley, in the safe.

"I have with me about $7,100, being all in the bank except [illegible] I cannot tell [illegible] where I do not know. I hope I shall not be pursued, as I shall not be taken back to Indianapolis alive.

I cannot write more.

WM. R. MAY."

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 5, at the church of the Saviour, by Rev. Dr. Farley, ELISHA WHITTLESEY to HARRIET L., daughter of the late Alanson Austin.

On Sunday, Feb. 4, by Rev. F. Beecher, GEORGE HENRY BREHM, of New-York, to Miss CATHARINE MAURER, of Buffalo.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. John Maloy, Mr. FRANCIS TITUS to Miss MARY A., daughter of Rev. Elisha Andrews, deceased.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., MARTIN A. HOWELL, Jr., of the firm of M. A. Howell & Co., of this City, to ABBIE LOCKETTA, youngest daughter of John W. Stout, Esq., both of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, Mr. JESSE CADY, aged 40 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 463 6th-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 4, NEWTON B., infant son of Freeman and Eleanor G. Loomis, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 West 28th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, JULIA A., daughter of Lorenzo and Helen M. Powers, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 123 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas M. Jacks, Esq., ANN ELIZA FREELAND, after a lingering illness, aged [illegible] years.

Her remains will be taken to Claverack this morning, for interment in the family vault.

☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 5, Mrs. LUCY PERLEY, aged 76, relict of Samuel Perley, formerly of Bradford, Mass.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, 6th inst., from her late residence and that of her son Charles Perley, at No. [illegible] st.

☞ Newburyport papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, DAVID DELANCEY, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 92 Avenue D, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

On Monday, Jan. 5, EMELINE, youngest daughter of Leonidas and Catharine Osborn, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment, this morning, at 10 o'clock.

At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 5, CECELIA AUGUSTA, only daughter of George and Eliza Darling, (of congestion of the brain,) aged 17 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 7th inst., at Smithtown Landing, Smithtown, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Rock Park, near Liverpool, England, on Saturday, Jan. 13, MARY MILDRED, wife of John Gandy, and daughter of Coleman Williams of this City, in the 22d year of her age.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 4, CHARLES ROBINSON, son of Robinson D. and Frances Whitlock.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 156 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

At West Chester, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, E. FRANKLIN BOWNE, son of Sidney H. Bowne, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Old Meeting-house, in the village of West Chester, on the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. Conveyances will be in waiting at the depot of the Harlem Railroad, at Williamsbridge, for the train leaving the City Hall at 9½ A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90..	[illegible]	100	Cumb'd Coal Co....	[illegible]
4,000 do	[illegible]	115	do.	[illegible]
14,000 Ind'ana State 5s..	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Louisiana 6s...	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Kentucky 6s..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie 2d Mor. B's..	[illegible]	150	Hudson River R. R..	[illegible]
[illegible] E. Convt. B's '71..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Convt. B's, '62..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central R. R..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Central R. R..	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cent. R. Bds..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. Bds..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] New-York Cent's..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Erie Railroad....	[illegible]
[illegible] Ind. Bank Bds..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mercantile Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible] Bank of N. America..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ohio Life & Trust Co..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Co..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Nicar'a Transit Co..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ills. Central Railroad..	[illegible]
[illegible] Galena & Chi. R. R..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$12,000 Memphis City Bonds 6s, interest added	[illegible]
10,000 Missouri State 6s, interest added	[illegible]
6,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Income, interest added	[illegible]
10,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Bonds to Sandusky and Erie R. R., interest added	[illegible]
$7,000 Hudson River Railroad Third Mortgage, interest added	74
5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad, Goshen Branch, interest added	90
200 shares Providence and Stonington R. R.	[illegible]
71 shares Greenville and Miami Railroad	13½
100 shares Ohio Central Railroad	60
16 shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transit	110
20 shares Citizens' Bank	104½
100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	30
70 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Co	131
250 shares Allegheny Coal Mining Co	[illegible]
A deed for 5,000 acres of land, situated in Morgan County, Tennessee, dated Nashville, April 10, 1841, and signed by James K. Polk, Governor, John S. Young, Secretary of State. (The signatures are genuine)	$355

The semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place on Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s....	[illegible]	200	Cumberl'd Coal Co....	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000 Louisiana 6s..	[illegible]	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R..	[illegible]
5,000 Indiana State 5s..	[illegible]	20	Hud. Riv. Railroad	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75..	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad....	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000 Chicago and Rock Island R. R. Bonds	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
600 N. Y. Cen. 7s..	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
400 do.	[illegible]	237	Harlem Railroad..	[illegible]
3,000 Pan. Rs. (1st is) b3.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000 Indiana Bank Bds.	[illegible]	200	Reading Railroad..	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
50 Canton Company..	[illegible]	35	Michigan South. R. R.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we officially advertise in the present number of our paper, continue the upward movement in Loans, Specie and Deposits, and this week show a decided gain in the circulation. The changes since last Monday, according to the footings of our tabular statement are an

Increase of Loans....	$1,506,917
Gain in Specie....	774,[illegible]
Increase in Deposits....	2,793,959
Gain in Circulation....	371,[illegible]

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.
Loans....	$85,447,006	$86,654,957	$88,161,874
Specie....	16,372,137	16,697,960	17,472,182
Circulation....	6,631,355	6,639,822	7,010,654
Deposits....	69,647,618	70,136,618	72,929,977
In Sub-Treasury	2,738,466	2,781,356	2,773,209

The business of the week on the Stock Exchange opened with much animation, particularly, on the Railway Bond list, which advanced to the close of the day, Erie, new issue, of 1875, selling up to the 83¾, cash, and 83¾, buyer 30 days, New-York and Central Convertible Scrip at 90¾, and other descriptions sympathizing about 1 ₩ cent., compared with Saturday's operations. The New-York Central transfers were reopened, and the basement office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. presented quite an animated scene from 1 to 3 o'clock. The transfers and settlements were unusually heavy. In some cases par was allowed for the February dividend, the Convertible Scrip having advanced to within a fraction of this rate, and not very readily to be had in convenient sums. The shares also advanced at the Board to 90 ₩ cent., at which rate cash and time contracts were made to the extent of 2,000 shares, closing with sales at [illegible] cash, in the afternoon. Nearly all the Road [illegible] were ½@1 ₩ cent. dearer, and a liberal attention was again directed to Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit at full rates. The sales of State and Railway Bonds sum up $370,000, of which, $85,000, are in new Bonds of the Erie. The Bonds of Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana and Missouri were all 1@2 ₩ cent better, and Virginia's steady at [illegible] ₩ cent. The First Mortgage of the Erie sold at 100@100½, perfect understanding; and the Second sold at 101. Thirds 90, and Convertibles of 1871 78½, ex-dividend, equal to 82 before 1st February. The general market closed steady.

Demand loans of Money cannot be quoted above 6 ₩ cent. to the regular Stock and Bill Brokers, and very short prime paper has been discounted at the same rate; though this is not a fair criterion of the market, which ranges 7 to 8 ₩ cent, 60 to 120 days, first class names, and 9 to 12 ₩ cent. fair signatures. There is decided ease in the supply, when the securities offered are in the shape of fresh and regular mercantile paper, or Stock collaterals actively dealt in at the Stock Board and known to be available on the shortest notice. The Bank Movement, it will be noticed, is squared, with caution, in the item of Loans, by the actual increase of Specie, rather than the accumulation of Deposits. The latter are increasing liberally from the Country Bankers, who appear to keep out their circulation with more ease, and thus enhance their City balances. The Southern Banks are also realizing largely from their Sterling and Domestic Exchange, sold or collected at this point, though it is expected that further drafts will be made on their balances for Specie to go to New-Orleans. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $123,257; paid out $100,377, and held, at the close of business, a regular balance of $3,021,209. The steamer *Union*, from Havre, is delivering a valuable cargo of French and other Continental goods for the Spring trade.

It was somewhat difficult to catch the true tone of the Foreign Exchange market, which opened this forenoon, preparatory to the steamer on Wednesday, with considerable firmness on the part of the leading Bankers, at 109¼; but as this price was paid reluctantly by cash buyers, the business was not large. At the close of 'Change hour, the bids were 109⅛@¼, and the asking rate as before. The market on Tuesday, the last day of making up remittances, depending somewhat on the receipt of the Southern mails in the morning, which are expected to bring heavy remittances. Considerable preparations were made at the close of last week, by one or two prominent Bankers, to ship Gold by this steamer, and the probability is, that about half the amount now due from California, *via* Panama, will go forward on Wednesday. About $100,000 English sovereigns and some California bars have already been put up for this purpose.

The yearly showing of the Atlantic Mutual Marine Company has been published. The year was one of general disaster to Marine underwriters, and although this leading office had the pick of business at this port, it has not escaped losses nearly equal to its enormous premiums. These are stated:

As received on new risks, 1854....		$3,571,109
Determined on old Policies....		1,693,936
Total....		$5,265,045
Losses paid in 1854	$4,469,970	
Return Premiums and Expenses..	554,037	$5,024,017
Apparent Difference favor of year....		$240,128
Premiums determined in 1854....		$4,003,209
Returned as above and Expenses....		554,047
Balance....		$3,449,162
Losses in gross as above....	$4,469,970	
Less happening previous year....	1,429,361	$3,040,609
Actual profit belonging to year 1854....		$408,553

The Irving Fire Insurance Company have made a half-yearly dividend of five ₩ cent. The Lenox dividend was five instead of four, as printed a few days since.

The Territorial Legislature of Florida, about the year 1832, endorsed certain Bonds of the Banks of the Territory, to the amount of $2,000,000, which were sold in England. The act was without authority from the General Government, and it was refused recognition by the Legislature after Florida became a State. A claim was made upon the States, before the Commission now sitting in London, for the mutual adjustment of all money claims between England and the States, and after investigation has been rejected. The Bonds are now worthless, unless the State can be induced to reconsider her former decision.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 3.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. N. America....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans....	$88,161,874	Circulation....	$7,010,654
Specie....	17,472,182	Deposits....	72,929,977

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans, Jan. 20.	Loans, Jan. 27.	Specie, Jan. 20.	Specie, Jan. 27.
Citizens' Bank....	3,678,990	3,692,662	1,297,346	1,360,850
Canal Bank....	2,356,911	2,452,590	480,416	548,639
Louisiana....	2,530,219	2,596,417	1,484,290	1,639,703
Louisiana State....	2,772,049	2,832,896	1,463,240	1,385,709
Mech. & Traders'..	1,174,685	1,142,208	460,755	454,849
B'k of N. Orleans..	982,780	936,625	520,398	477,997
Southern Bank....	348,875	353,960	136,238	135,915
Union Bank....	858,121	1,005,508	447,541	299,750
Total....	16,604,349	17,065,269	6,766,339	6,551,582
		Decrease..$380,036		Increase..$214,[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation, Jan. 20.	Circulation, Jan. 27.	Deposits, Jan. 20.	Deposits, Jan. 27.
Citizens' Bank....	1,662,155	1,610,270	1,622,332	1,367,405
Canal Bank....	1,132,050	1,254,455	466,879	548,463
Louisiana....	968,049	967,[illegible]	2,869,801	2,931,554
Louisiana State....	1,082,210	1,118,245	3,061,719	3,044,649
Mech. & Traders'..	383,835	353,790	296,073	263,849
Bk of New-Orleans	450,550	556,[illegible]	662,221	539,207
Southern Bank....	285,030	294,[illegible]	330,233	261,788
Union Bank....	634,465	634,820	619,416	517,969
Total....	6,769,894	6,995,339	11,806,351	10,391,949
		Decrease..$226,[illegible]		Increase..$120,0[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.
Bank of Louisiana....	$1,113,833	$931,[illegible]
Canal Bank....	775,679	779,571
Southern Bank....	605,575	512,459
Louisiana State Bank....	98,314	66,949
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank....	350,711	465,062
Bank of New-Orleans....	211,097	318,959
Union Bank....	371,221	392,869
Total....	$3,420,[illegible]	$3,372,[illegible]

MOVEMENT OF MONTH JANUARY.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation....	$165,449	
Deposits....		682,766
Other cash liabilities....	109,447	
Total cash liabilities....		399,[illegible]
Specie....	322,686	
Loans....		751,[illegible]
Exchange....	[illegible]	
Other cash assets....	11,351	
Total cash assets....		240,[illegible]

Exchange at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

MONDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The Exchange market opened with somewhat more steadiness this morning, but the supply, though considerable, was not pressed, and [illegible] in favor of the drawers. Sterling bills with [illegible]. On the other hand, [illegible] bills of lading were passed off at 108½. Francs are heavy. The leading Bankers ask 5f.25, but it is difficult to sell the best over 5f.27½, from whence the range extends to 5f.37½. Sixty day bills on New-York rule from 1½@1¾ ₩ cent. discount, with an occasional negotiation of very prime at 1¼. The Banks are checking over the counter at par to ½ ₩ cent. discount, but out of doors Sight is selling at ½@¼ ₩ cent. discount, and even 1. Short Sight 1@1¼ ₩ cent. discount.

The Michigan Wild Cat—Government Stock Bank.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Under the head of "Legislative Doings" will be found an abstract of the report of the Senate's Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Government Stock Bank. The probability is that a very large amount of bills have been issued for which no stock was ever deposited as security for their ultimate redemption. The conclusion is inevitable. But if nothing else were shown it would be enough to know that this report proves the management in the State Treasurer's office to have been most criminally careless. If we do not add corrupt, [illegible] the amount of this money countersigned by the Treasurer—in short, on this subject, he is a most [illegible] Know-Nothing. Perhaps the people like this kind of work; and perhaps, again, they don't.

Mr. BOLES, from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the alleged over-issue of notes by the Government Stock Bank, made a report accompanied by the evidence taken by the Committee. The report does not furnish any positive evidence that the State Treasurer had any knowledge of a fraudulent over-issue of bills by the Bank. Some of the material facts of the report are as follows:

It seems that the State Treasurer, upon the representation of the Government Stock Bank officers, that seven thousand dollars of its bills had been lost in the steamer *Atlantic*, had issued to the Bank that amount of new bills. But he afterwards had heard doubts expressed whether there had been any loss of notes as stated. It also appears that between $[illegible] and $400,000 of the mutilated notes of that Bank had been returned to the State Treasurer, and destroyed, and new notes issued, without any record of the numbers having been kept. At the time of the failure of the Bank, the amount of Government Stocks in the hands of the State Treasurer, was $75,[illegible]. The assets of the Bank, as reported by A. [illegible], Esq., the Receiver, was a note for $66,[illegible], dated New-York, April 1, 1853, at 12 months, signed by SAMUEL G. HAVEN, and indorsed by himself. One note $5,700, dated July 7, 1854, drawn by THOMAS G. HUTCHINS, and indorsed by WILLIAM H. CLARK, at 12 months; one note for $4,500, signed by said HUTCHINS at 12 months, amounting in all to $66,[illegible]. The Committee represent these notes to be of doubtful value. Nothing was found of any value except one share of the Metropolitan Bank. The Receiver also found in the Bank check, apparently purporting to be issued by said Bank, being evidently struck from the genuine plates of said Bank. These checks are as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
5 5
Countersigned and Registered. No. 11.
GOVERNMENT STOCK BANK.
Pay Five Dollars to the Bearer
on Demand. ANN ARBOR, June 1, 185[illegible]
FIVE.—F. JOHNSON, Register. J. BACKUS—[Liberty.]
[Danforth, Bald and Co., N. Y. and Philad.]

The Committee suppose the latter that these checks were designed to defraud the public, and well calculated to deceive ordinary judges of bank notes. The Committee came to the conclusion from the evidence of the State Treasurer, Deputy Treasurer, &c., that no approximation can be arrived at as to the amount of bills of the Bank that have been countersigned, or very few that have been made. They also say it is impossible to ascertain what amount of outstanding bills are now in circulation; also that it is impossible to tell whether any large amount of mutilated bills returned were destroyed or not. They express the opinion that the [illegible] might lead to the greatest frauds. They are of opinion that there has been a very large over-issue by some means, as there has been ascertained to be in the hands of a very few institutions, an amount equal to the $37,000 stock in the State Treasury. There must, of course, be a large amount in the hands of private individuals.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 3.

Our COTTON market is without change. The sales to-day amounted to 4,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship *Augusta*, from Savannah—Miss G. H. Littell and sister, Miss Littell, C. T. Birch, T. McKenna, Edward Hopkins, Lewis Schwartz, J. F. [illegible], H. Harris, Jacob Loomis, Jos. Hertzfield, [illegible] A. A. Klag, L. P. Caldwell, L. W. [illegible], J. Bryant, Geo. Hearit, J. P. Trichler, J. S. Buck, T. F. [illegible], A. Hopkins, J. H. Maglonia, London Lanor, and 12 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	7 03	Sun sets....	5 26	Moon rises....	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 30	Gov. Island...11 40	Hell Gate....	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5.

Cleared.

Steamship George Law, McKinstry, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Son; Mediator, Bell, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Rochambeau, Gilchrist, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Sheffield, Rotterdam, Smith, Post & Co.

Barks Chanticleer, Peirce, Cienfuegos, M. H. Freeman & Co.; Excel, Sanders, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Olio, (Brem.,) Frohling, (Brem.,) Poppe & Co.

Brigs Valiente, Sewall, Port-au-Prince, Sheff, Bros. & Co.; Pauline, Espeira, Porto Cabello, Aguado, Ives & Co.

Schrs. Margaret, Wooten, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Levina Hopkins, Hatfield, Edenton, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. W. Smith, Hebert, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. G. Bowley, Young, Norfolk, H. McKenzie; Mercury, Lovejoy, Bermuda, Brett, Son & Co.; Helena, Slater, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Chas. Colgate, Newton, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Lo Roy, Post, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; S. Neelman, Brown, Ponce, Smith & Boynton.

Sloop Parker Vein, Vaugh, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah 50 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Feb. 3, off Hatteras Inlet, exchanged signals with brig Excel; 4th, 7 P. M., 50 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville.

Ship Simoon, (clipper,) Smith, Chincha Islands [illegible] ds., with guano to T. W. Riley, vessel to E. A. Mumford & Bros. The S. was [illegible] ds. from Cape Horn, and [illegible] ds. since passing Rio Janeiro; had a very moderate passage on this coast, where she experienced heavy N. W. gales, split several sails, &c.; had a pilot on board [illegible] ds. Jan. 8, in the night, Chas. Mayweather, native of France, fell overboard and was lost; Sept. 12, [illegible] ds. from Balinas Bay, E. [illegible], of Mystic, Conn., aged [illegible] years, died of fever.

Ship Havre, (packet,) Baxter, Havre 30 ds., with mdse. and 114 passengers to Mortimer Livingston. Has been [illegible] ds. W. of Nantucket Shoals.

Bark Albertina, [illegible], Havana 13 ds., with sugar, cigars, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co. Jan. 31, lat. 33 45, lon. 77 10, saw the brig R. D. Merriam, with foremast gone, (and lying alongside,) full of water, and abandoned.

Brig Sarah Thorndike, (of Bluehill,) Torry, Alexandria 5 ds., with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Brig Mic-mac, Purdy, [illegible] 30 ds., with sugar to order, vessel to to McArthur & Wheelock. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, split sails, carried away fore-boom, &c.; had a pilot on board 4 ds.

Brig Tybee, Ferguson, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and rice to Geo. Bulkley.

Schr. Greenway, Wilson, Norfolk 3 ds., with corn to Mott, Bedell & Co.

Schr. Martha Post, Post, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton, &c., to Post, Smith & Co.

Schr. Caroline Hall, Rogers, Norfolk 24 hours, with corn to J. A. Gamble.

Propeller Caledonia, (Cromwell's line,) Marley, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller Locust Point, (Cromwell's line,) French, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

Schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Alexander, [illegible] ds., to White & Dancer.

Sailed.

Ship Mediator, Bell, for New-Orleans; barks Pacific, Brewer, Havana; Elina Barre, (Br.,) Wellington, Cienfuegos; Chanticleer, Peirce, do.; brig Cordelia, (Br.,) Mercer, Hawksport.

BELOW—New clipper-ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Thomaston 9 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess—is 1,000 tons burden.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. E.; meridian, N.; sunset, N. W.

Spoken, &c.

Jan 1, lat. 24 20 S., lon. 29 15 W., was passed an American bark, painted black, showing a blue, white and red perpendicular signal, steering S. E. Same time, Br. ship Medusa, for Adelaide, (Australia,) with passengers.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Dec. 28, ship Medora, from New-York, [illegible]; brigs Wellwarding, from and for New-York, do. to sail about Jan. 1; Chas. Rouse, (disputed,) for London, [illegible] same day.